

364 Exerc. Lang. fr. N^o 4

EXERCISES

Upon all the

FRENCH

REGULAR, IRREGULAR, AND DEFECTIVE.



Preceded by a clear and distinct ^{Exposition} of all the Conjugations; as well as a full and comprehensive Table of all the Irregular Verbs of the

FRENCH - LANGUAGE

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no 4

EXERCISES UPON ALL THE FRENCH VERBS,

REGULAR, IRREGULAR, AND DEFECTIVE;

PRECEDED BY A CLEAR AND DISTINCT
EXPOSITION OF ALL THE CONJUGATIONS;
AS WELL AS A FULL AND COMPREHENSIVE
TABLE OF ALL THE IRREGULAR VERBS,

OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE,

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

In publishing this little book I have no other view than one of public utility. Experience has convinced me that among the difficulties with which children have to contend in studying the French language, there is perhaps none greater than the conjugation of verbs, and the proper use of their various tenses and moods. They should therefore be broken to it as early as possible, and almost before they study anything else in the French grammar. The conjugation of verbs is a sort of mechanical process, which is not so intimately connected with the other parts of the grammar as to require a previous knowledge of articles, substantives, adjectives, &c.

I have constantly followed this course in my own establishment, and I find it answers well; in a very short time my pupils can easily conjugate any french verbs, and account for the formation of all tenses.

I would advise teachers to make their pupils go several times over their exercices, and they will find that the children will afterwards translate with much more facility any book they may chose to give them.

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CONJUGATION OF FRENCH VERBS.

There are five sorts of verbs in French, viz :

- The verb *substantive*; as *Etre*, to be,
- The verb *active*; as *Aimer*, to love,
- The verb *neuter*; as *Dormir*, to sleep,
- The verb *reflected*; as *se plaindre*, to complain,
- The verb *impersonal*; as *il pleut*, it rains.

Verbs commonly called *passive* are nothing but the verb *être* conjugated with the participle past of some other verb; as *Je suis aimé*, I am loved.

The two verbs *avoir* and *être* are also called *auxiliary* verbs, because they serve to conjugate the other verbs.

All French verbs are divided into four conjugations, which are distinguished by the ending of the *present infinitive*.

- The 1st. conjug. ends in *er*; as *blâm-er*, to blame.
- The 2d. conjug. ends in *ir*; as *bann-ir*, to banish.
- The 3d. conjug. ends in *oir*; as *recev-oir*, to receive.
- The 4th. conjug. ends in *re*; as *vend-re*, to sell.

MOODS.

There are five moods, viz : *L'indicatif*, the indicative; *Le conditionnel*, the conditional; *L'impératif*, the impérative; *Le subjonctif*, the subjunctive; *L'infinitif*, the infinitive.

TENSES.

There are eight tenses, divided into *simple* and *compound* tenses. The *simple* tenses are :

Le présent, the present ;

L'imparfait, the imperfect ;

Le prétérit défini, denoting a time entirely past ;

Le futur, the future.

The *compound* tenses are :

Le prétérit indéfini, compounded of the present tense indicative of one of the verbs *avoir* or *être* and the participle past of the verb conjugated, as, *J'ai aimé*; *il est parti*.

Le prétérit antérieur, compounded of the *prétérit défini* of *avoir* or *être*, with the partic. past of the verb conjugated; as, *quand nous eûmes soupé*, *nous sortimes*; When we had supper, we went out.

Le plus-que-parfait, the pluperfect, compounded of the imperfect of *avoir* or *être*, with the partic. past of the verb conjugated; as, *J'avais écrit ma lettre*, *quand il vint*: I had written my letter when he came.

Le futur passé, the future past, compounded of the future of *avoir* or *être*, with the partic. past of the verb conjugated; as, *Vous sortirez*, *quand vous aurez fini votre thème*: You shall go out when you have done your exercise.

The Auxiliary Verb AVOIR, to have.

(This verb belongs to the 3rd conjugation.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

Avoir, to have.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

Ayant, having.

PARTICIPLE PAST.

m. f. Eu, Eue,

had. had. Devant avoir, who is to have.

Compound Tenses.

PRÉTERIT.

(Compound of the Present Infin.)

Avoir eu, to have had.

2D PARTICIPLE PAST.

(Compound of the Part. present.)

Ayant eu, having had.

PARTICIPLE FUTURE.

Devant avoir, who is to have.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

S. J'ai;	I have.
Tu as,	thou hast.
Il a,	he has.
P. Nous avons,	we have.
Vous avez,	ye have.
Ils ont,	they have.

IMPERFECT.

S. J'avais,	I had.
Tu avais,	thou hadst.
Il avait,	he had.
P. Nous avions,	we had.
Vous aviez,	ye had.
Ils avaient,	they had.

P. RETERIT DEFINITE.

S. J'eus,	I had.
Tu eus,	thou hadst.
Il eut,	he had.
P. Nous eûmes,	we had.
Vous êûtes,	ye had.
Ils eurent,	they had.

FUTURE.

S. J'aurai	I shall
Tu auras,	thou shalt
Il aura,	he shall
P. Nous aurons,	we shall
Vous aurez,	ye shall
Ils auront,	they shall

have.

Compound Tenses.

P. RETERIT INDEFINITE.

(Compound of the Pres. indicat.)

S. J'ai eu,	I have
Tu as eu,	thou hast
Il a eu,	he has
P. Nous avons eu,	we have
Vous avez eu,	ye have
Ils ont eu,	they have

PLUPERFECT.

S. J'avais eu,	I had
Tu avais eu,	thou hadst
Il avait eu,	he had
P. Nous avions eu,	we had
Vous aviez eu,	ye had
Ils avaient eu,	they had

had.

FUTURE PAST.

(Compound of the Future.)

S. J'aurai eu,	I shall
Tu auras eu,	thou shalt
Il aura eu,	he shall
P. Nous aurons eu,	we shall
Vous aurez eu,	ye shall
Ils auront eu,	they shall

have had.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

S. J'aurais or J'eusse,	I
Tu aurais, Tu eusses,	thou
Il aurait, Il eût,	he
P. N. aurions, N. eussions	we
V. auriez, V. eussiez,	ye
Ils auraient, Ils eussent,	they

P. RETERIT.

S. J'aurais, or J'eusse eu,	I
Tu aurais, Tu eusses eu,	thou
Il aurait, Il eût eu,	he
P. N. aurions, N. eussions eu,	we
V. auriez, V. eussiez eu,	ye
Ils auraient, Ils eussent eu,	they

have had.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S. No first person.

Aie,	Have thou.
Qu'il ait,	Let him have.
P. Ayons,	Let us have.
Ayez,	Have ye.
Qu'ils aient,	Let them have.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

S. Que j'aie,	that I
Que tu aies,	thou
Qu'il ait,	he
P. Que nous ayons,	we
Que vous ayez,	ye
Qu'ils aient,	they

IMPERFECT.

S. Que j'eusse,	that I
Que tu eusses,	thou
Qu'il eût,	he
P. Que nous eussions,	we
Que vous eussiez,	ye
Qu'ils eussent,	they

may have.
might have.

Compound Tenses.

TRETERIT.

(Compound of the Present subj.)

S. Que j'aie eu,	that I
Que tu aies eu,	thou
Qu'il ait eu,	he
P. Que nous ayons eu,	we
Que vous ayez eu,	ye
Qu'ils aient eu,	they

PLUPERFECT.

(Compound of the Imperfect subj.)

S. Que j'eusses eu,	that I
Que tu eusses eu,	thou
Qu'il eût eu,	he
P. Que nous eussions eu,	we
Que vous eussiez eu,	ye
Qu'ils eussent eu,	they

Conjugate the same verb.

Interrogatively : Present.

Ai-je ?	have I ?
As-tu ?	hast thou ?
A-t-il ?	has he ?
Avais-je ?	had I ?
Eus-je ?	had I ?
Ai-je eu ?	have I had ?
Eus-je eu ?	had I had ?
Avais-je eu ?	had I had ?
Aurai-je ?	shall I have ?
Aurai-je eu ?	shall I have had ?
Je n'ai pas.	I have not.
Je n'ai pas eu.	I have not had.
N'ai-je pas ?	have I not ?
N'avais-je p. eu?	had I not ?

Negatively :

Negatively and Interrogatively	Present.	J'ai
	Pluperfect.	Tu a

Etre,

PA

Etant,

Eté, (in

S. Je su

Tu es

Il é

P. Nous

Vous

Ils so

S. J'éta

Tu éta

Il éta

P. Nous

Vous

Ils éta

PI

(Compa

S. J'ai

Tu a

Il a

P. Nous

Vous

Ils o

The Auxiliary Verb ÊTRE, *to be.*

(*This Verb belongs to the 4th conjugation.*)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

Etre, to be.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

Etant, (invar.) being.

PARTICIPLE PAST.

Eté, (invar.) been.

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT.

(*Compound of the Present infin.*)

Avoir été, to have been.

2D PARTICIPLE PAST.

(*Compound of the Partic. pres.*)

Ayant été, having been.

PARTICIPLE FUTURE.

Devant être, who is to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

S. Je suis, I am.

Tu es, thou art.

Il est, he is.

P. Nous sommes, we are.

Vous êtes, ye are.

Ils sont, they are.

IMPERFECT.

S. J'étais, I was.

Tu étais, thou wast.

Il était, he was.

P. Nous étions, we were.

Vous étiez, ye were.

Ils étaient, they were.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

S. Je fus, I was.

Tu fus, thou wast.

Il fut, he was.

P. Nous fûmes, we were.

Vous fûtes, you were.

Ils furent, they were.

FUTURE.

S. Je serai, I shall be.

Tu seras, thou shalt be.

Il sera, he shall be.

P. Nous serons, we shall be.

Vous serez, ye shall be.

Ils seront, they shall be.

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

(*Compound of the Pres. indicat.*)

S. J'ai été, I have

Tu as été, thou hast

Il a été, he has

P. Nous avons été, we have

Vous avez été, ye have

Ils ont été, they have

PLUPERFECT.

(*Compound of the Imperf.*)

S. J'avais été, I had

Tu avais été, thou hadst

Il avait été, he had

P. Nous avions été, we had

Vous aviez été, ye had

Ils avaient été, they had

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

- S. J'eus été, I had
 Tu eus été, thou hadst
 Il eut été, he had
 P. Nous eûmes été, we had
 Vous eûtes été, ye had
 Ils eurent été, they had

been.

FUTURE PAST.

(Compound of the Future.)

- S. J'aurai été, I shall
 Tu auras été, thou shalt
 Il aura été, he shall
 P. Nous aurons été, we shall
 Vous aurez été, ye shall
 Ils auront été, they shall

have been.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

- S. Je serais, I
 Tu serais, thou
 Il serait, he
 P. Nous serions, we
 Vous seriez, ye
 Ils seraient, they

should be.

PRETERIT.

- (Comp. of the Condition. pres.)
 S. J'aurais, or J'eusse été, I
 Tu aurais, Tu eusses été, thou
 Il aurait, Il eût été, he
 P. N.aurions, N.eussions été, we
 V. auriez, V. eussiez été, ye
 Ils auraient, Ils euss. été, they

shd. hv. been.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- S. No first person.
 Sois, be thou.
 Qu'il soit, let him be.
 P. Soyons, let us be.
 Soyez, be ye.
 Qu'ils soient, let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

- S. Que je sois, that I
 Que tu sois, thou
 Qu'il soit, he
 P. Que nous soyons, we
 Que vous soyez, ye
 Qu'ils soient, they

may be.

IMPERFECT.

- S. Que je fusse, that I
 Que tu fusses, thou
 Qu'il fut, he
 P. Que nous fussions, we
 Que vous fussiez, ye
 Qu'ils fussent, they

might be.

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT.

- (Compound of the Imperf.)
 S. Que j'aie été, that I
 Que tu aies été, thou
 Qu'il ait été, he
 P. Que nous ayons été, we
 Que vous avez été, ye
 Qu'ils aient été, they

may hv. been.

PLUPERFECT.

- (Compound of the Imperf. subj.)
 S. Que j'eusse été, that I
 Que tu eusses été, thou
 Qu'il eût été, he
 P. Que nous eussions été, we
 Que vous eussiez été, ye
 Qu'ils eussent été, they

might hv. been.

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Interrog

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Tense
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present

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Blâm-e

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Blâm-a

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Blâm-é

Conjugate the same verb :

shall	Suis-je !	am I ?
hou shalt	Etais-je ?	was I ?
we shall	Ai-je été ?	have I been ?
they shall	Je ne suis pas.	I am not.
have been	Je n'étais pas.	I was not.
	Je n'ai pas été.	I have not been.
Negatively and Interrogatively.	Ne suis-je pas ?	am I not ?
Pret. Ind.	N'ai-je pas été ?	have I not been ?

For the formation of tenses in the four regular conjugations, the pupil must consult the grammar.

Tenses called *primitive*, are those which not being formed from any tenses themselves, serve to form others that are called *derivative*. They are five, viz : The *Present infinitive*; the *Participle present*; the *Participle past*; the *present indicative*, and the *Preterit definite*.

CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

FIRST CONJUGATION, in *ER*.

BLÂM-ER, to blame.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

Compound Tenses.

PRESENT.

PRETERIT.

(A primitive Tense.)

(Comp. of the Pres. infinitive.)

Blâm-er, to blame.

Avoir blâm-é, to have blamed.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

2D PARTICIPLE PAST.

(A primitive Tense.)

(Comp. of the Participle present.)

Blâm-ant, blaming.

Ayent blâm-é, having blamed.

PARTICIPLE PAST.

PARTICIPLE FUTURE.

(A primitive Tense.)

Blâm-é, ée,

blamed. Devant blâm-er, who is to blame.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

(*A primitive Tense.*)

- S. Je blâm-e, I blame or
Tu blâm-es, thou blamest
Il blâm-e, he blames
P. N. blâm-ons, we blame
V. blâm-ez, ye blame
Ils blâm-ent, they blame

IMPERFECT.

(Formed from the Participle present by changing ant into ais.)

- S. Je blâm-ais, I was
Tu blâm-ais, thou wast or
Il blâm-ait, he was
P. Nous blâm-ions, we were
Vous blâm-iez, ye were
Ils blâm-aient, they were

blaming or
did blame.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

(*A primitive Tense.*)

- S. Je blâm-ai, I blamed
Tu blâm-as, thou blamedst
Il blâm-a, he blamed
P. N. blâm-âmes, we blamed
V. blâm-âtes, ye blamed
Ils blâm-èrent, they blamed

or did blame.

FUTURE.

(Formed from the Present infinitive by adding ai.)

- S. Je blâmer-ai, I will or
Tu blâmer-as, thou wilt
Il blâmer-a, he will
P. Nous blâmer-ons, we will
Vous blâmer-ez, ye will
Ils blâmer-ont, they will

shall blame.

Compound Tense.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

(Compound of the Pres. indicat.)

- S. J'ai blâm-é, I have
Tu as blâm-é, thou hast
Il a blâm-é, he has
P. N. avons blâm-é, we have
V. avez blâm-é, ye have
Ils ont blâm-é, they have

PRETERIT ANTERIEOR.

(Compound of the Pret. definite.)

- S. J'eus blâm-é, I
Tu eus blâm-é, thou
Il eut blâm-é, he
P. Nous eûmes blâm-é, we
Vous eûtes blâm-é, ye
Ils eurent blâm-é, they

had blamed.

PLUPERFECT.

(Compound of the Imperfect.)

- S. J'avais blâm-é, I had
Tu avais blâm-é, thou hadst
Il avait blâm-é, he had
P. N. avions blâm-é, we had
V. aviez blâm-é, ye had
Ils avaient blâm-é, they had

blamed.

FUTURE PAST.

(Compound of the Future.)

- S. J'aurai blâm-é, I will or
Tu auras blâm-é, thou wilt
Il aura blâm-é, he will
P. N. aurons blâm-é, we will
V. aurez blâm-é, ye will
Ils auront blâm-é, they will

should have blamed.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

(Formed from the future by changing rai into rais.)

- S. Je blâme-rais, I
Tu blâme-rais, thou
Il blâme-rait, he
P. Nous blâme-rions, we
Vous blâme-riez, ye
Ils blâme-raient, they

wl. or should
blame.

PRETERIT.

(Comp. of the Condition. pres.)

- S. J'aurais, or J'eusse I
Tu aurais, Tu eusses thou
Il aurait, Il eût he
P. N. aurions, N.eussions we
V. auriez, V. eussiez ye
Ils auraient, Ils eussent they

W. or sh. have blam'd.

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S. Que
Que
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P. Que
Que
Qu'i

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S. Que
Que
Qu'i
P. Que
Que
Qu'i

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Negati

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S. No first person. Blâm-e, Qu'il blâm-e,	Do thou blame. let him blame.
P. Blâm-ons, Blâm-ez, Qu'ils blâm-ent,	let us blame. do ye blame. let them blame.

SUBJONCTIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

(Formed from the partc. present by changing ant into e.)

S. Que je blâm-e, that I	Que tu blâm-es, thou
Que il blâm-e, he	Que il blâm-ât, he
P. Que nous blâm-ions, we	Que vous blâm-iez, ye

(Formed by the partc. definite by changing ai into asse.)

S. Que je blâm-assee, that I	Que tu blâm-asses, thou
Que il blâm-ât, he	Que il blâm-ât, he
P. Que nous blâm-assions, we	Que vous blâm-assiez, ye

IMPERFECT.

Compound Tenses.

PRETERRIT.

(Compound of the Present subj.)

S. Que j'aie blâmé, that I	Que tu aies blâmé, thou
Que il ait blâmé, he	Que il éût blâmé, he
P. Que nous ayons blâmé, we	Que vous ayez blâmé, ye

PLUPERFECT.

S. Que j'eusse blâmé, that I	Que tu eusses blâmé, thou
Que il eût blâmé, he	Que il eût blâmé, he
P. Que N. eussions blâmé, we	Que V. eussiez blâmé, ye

Conjugate the same verb :

Interrogatively : Present.

Pret. ind.

Blâmé-je?

Do I blame.

Ai-je blâmé?

have I blamed?

Negatively : Imperfect.

Je ne blâmais pas. I did not blame.

Pluperfect.

Je n'avais p. blâmé. I h. not blam'd.

Interrogat. and Future.

Ne blâmerai-je pas? sh. I not blame

Negatively. Future Past.

N'aurais-je p. blâmé. shall I not have blamed.

FINITE.
Tense.)
blamed
blamed
blamed
blamed
blamed
ey blamed
or did blame.

es. infinitive
i.)
I will or
thou wilt
he will
we will
ye will
they will
shall blame.

T.
Imperfect.)
I had
you hadst
he had
we had
ye had
they had
blamed.

Future.)
will or
hou wilt
e will
e will
e will
hey will
should have blamed.

I
blâmé, thou
he
we
ye
at they
W. or sh. have blam'd.

SECOND CONJUGATION, in *IR*.
BANN-IR, *to banish.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

(A primitive Tense.)

Bann-ir, to banish.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

(A primitive Tense.)

Bann-issant, banishing.

PARTICIPLE PAST.

(A primitive Tense.)

m. f.
Bann-i, bann-ie, banished.

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT.

(Compound of the Present infin.)

Avoir bann-i, to have banished.

2D. PARTICIPLE PAST.

(Compound of the Participle pres.)

Ayant bann-i, having banished.

PARTICIPLE FUTURE.

Devant bann-ir, who is to banish.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

(A primitive Tense.)

S. Je bann-is, I
Tu bann-is, thou or do
Il bann-it, he banish.
P. Nous bann-issons, we banish,
Vous bann-issez, ye
Ils bann-issent, they

IMPERFECT.

(Formed from the part. present by changing ant into ais.)

S. Je bann-iss-ais, I
Tu bann-iss-ais, thou
Il bann-iss-ait, he was banishing.
P. N. bann-iss-ions, we
V. bann-iss-iez, ye
Ils bann-issaient, they or did banish.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

(Compound of the Pres. indicat.)

S. J'ai bann-i, I
Tu as bann-i, thou
Il a bann-i, he
P. Nous avons bann-i, we
Vous avez bann-i, ye
Ils ont bann-i, they

Compound Tenses.

PLUPERFECT.

(Compound of the Imperfect ind.)

S. J'avais bann-i, I
Tu avais bann-i, thou
Il avait bann-i, he
P. Nous avions bann-i, we
Vous aviez bann-i, ye
Ils avaient bann-i, they

had banished.

R.

Tenses.

IT.

Present infin.)
have banished.

PAST.

Participle prs.)
ing banished.

UTURE.

o is to banish.

INITE.

Tense.)

I
thou
he
we
ye
they
banished, or
did banish.

Present inf. by
be ai.)

I
thou
he
we
ye
they
will or shall
banish.

Perfect ind.)

I
thou
he
we
ye
they
had banished.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

(Compound of the Pret. definite.)

- S. J'eus bann-i, I
 Tu èus bann-i, thou
 Il eut bann-i, he
 P. Nous èumes bann-i, we
 Vous èutes bann i, ye
 Ils eurent bann-i, they

had banished.

FUTURE PAST.

(Compound of the Future)

- S. J'aurai bann-i, I
 Tu auras bann-i, thou
 Il aura bann-i, he
 P. Nous aurons bann-i, we
 Vous aurez bann-i, ye
 Ils auront bann-i, they

shall have
banished.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

(Formed from the part. pres. by
changing rai into rais.)

- S. Je banni-rais, I
 Tu banni-rais, thou
 Il banni-rait, he
 P. Nous banni-rions, we
 Vous banni-riez, ye
 Ils banni-raient, they

would or sh'd
banish.

PRETERIT.

(Compound of the cond. present.)

- S. J'aurais or j'eusse I
 T. aurais, tu eusses thou
 Il aurait, il eût he
 P. N. aurions, n. eus- banni we
 V. auriez, v. eussiez ye
 Ils auraient, ils eussent they

should have
banished.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S. No first person.

- Bann-is
 Qu'il bann-isse,
 P. Bann-issons,
 Bann-issez,
 Qu'ils bann-issent,

Banish thou.
 Let him banish.
 Let us banish.
 Do ye banish.
 Let them banish.

SUBJONCTIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

(Formed from the part. pres. by
changing ant into e.)

- S. Que je bann-iss-e, that I
 Que tu bann-iss-es, thou
 Qu'il bann-iss-e, he
 P. Q. nous bann-iss-ions, we
 Q. vous bann-iss-iez, ye
 Qu'ils bann-iss-ent, they

may banish.

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT.

(Compound of the present subj.)

- S. Que j'aie banni, that I
 Q. tu aies banni, thou
 Qu'il ait banni, he
 P. Q. nous ayons banni, we
 Que vous ayez banni, ye
 Qu'ils aient banni, they

may have
banished.

IMPERFECT.

(Formed from the pret. def. by adding se.)

- S. Que je bannis-se, that I
 Que tu bannis-ses, thou
 Qu'il bannish.
 P. Q. nous bannis-sions, we
 Q. vous bannis-siez, ye
 Qu'ils bannis-sent, they

PLUPERFECT.

(Compound of the Imperf. subj.)

- S. Q. j'eusse banni, that I
 Q. tu eusses banni, thou
 Qu'il eût banni, he
 P. Q. nous eussions banni, we
 Q. vous eussiez banni, ye
 Qu'ils eussent banni, they

might have
banished.

OBSERVE, that although the greater part of the verbs of the second conjugation make their participle present in *issant*, yet there are some that make it merely in *ant*; such as *dorm-ir*, *part-ir*, *ven-ir*, whose participles present are *dorm-ant*, *part-ant*, *ven-ant*, and not *dorm-issant*, &c. And consequently their three-persons plural of the present indic. are *dorm-ons*, *dorm-ez*, *dorm-ent*; and the imperfect is *dorm-ais*, and not *dorm-issais*, &c.

Such are :—

Pres infin.

Part. pres.	Pres. infin.	Part. pres.
bouill-ant ;	Bouill-ir, to boil,	Part-ir, to depart, part-ant ;
cour-ant ;	Cour-ir, to run,	Requé-rir, to require, requé-rant
couvr-ant ;	Couvr-ir, to cover,	Repent-ir se to repent, repent-ant
cueill-ant ;	Cueill-ir, to gather,	Saill-ir, to project, saill-ant ;
dorm-ant ;	Dorm-ir, to sleep,	Sent-ir, to feel, sent-ant ;
enforç-ant ;	Enforç-ir, to strengthen,	Serv-ir, to serve, serv-ant ;
fuy-ant ;	Fu-ir, to flee,	Sort-ir, to go out, sort-ant ;
ment-ant ;	Ment-ir, to lie,	Souffr-ir, to suffer, souffr-ant ;
offr-ant ;	Offr-ir, to offer,	Ten-ir, to hold, ten-ant ;
ouvr-ant ;	Ouvr-ir, to open,	Ven-ir, to come, ven-ant ;
mour-ant ;	Mour-ir, to die,	Vêt-ir, to clothe, vêt-ant ;

And their compounds, as, *découvrir*, *retenir*, *convenir*, *revêtir*, &c.

THIRD COUJUGATION in OIR,
RECEV-OIR, *to receive.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

(*A Primitive Tense.*)

Recev-oir, to receive.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

Recev-ant, receiving.

PARTICIPLE PAST.

(*A Primitive Tense.*)

m. f.

Reç-u, recç-ue, received. Devant recev-oir, who is to receive

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT.

(*Compound of the Pres. infinit.*)

Avoir reç-u, to have received.

2d. PARTICIPLE PAST.

(*Compound of the Partic. pres.*)

Ayant reç-u, having received.

PARTICIPLE FUTURE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

- S. Je reç-ois, I
 Tu reç-ois, thou am
 Il reç-oit, he receiving, or
 P. Nous recev-ons, we receiving,
 Vous recev-ez, ye do receive.
 Ils recoiv-ent, (irr.) they receive.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

- S. Je reç-us, I
 Tu reç-us, thou
 Il reç-ut, he
 P. Nous reç-âmes, we
 Vous reç-ûtes, ye
 Ils reç-urent, they received, or did receive.

IMPERFECT.

(*Formed from the Part. present by changing ant into aís.*)

- S. Je recev-ais, I
 Tu recev-ais, thou
 Il recev-ait, he was receiving
 P. Nous recev-ions, we
 Vous recev-iez, ye
 Ils recev-aient, they was receiving or did receive.

FUTURE.

- S. Je recev-rai, I
 Tu recev-ras, thou
 Il recev-ra, he
 P. Nous recev-rons, we
 Vous recev-rez, ye
 Ils recev-ront, they shall or will receive.

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

(*Compound of the Pres. ind.*)

- S. J'ai reçu, I
 Tu as reçu, thou
 Il a reçu, he
 P. Nous avons reçu, we
 Vous avez reçu, ye
 Ils ont reçu, they have received.

PLUPERFECT.

(*Compound of the Imperf. ind.*)

- S. J'avais reçu, I had
 Tu avais reçu, thou hadst
 Il avait reçu, he had
 P. N. avions reçu, we had
 V. aviez reçu, ye had
 Ils avaient reçu, they had received.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

(Compound of the Pret. def.)

- S. J'eus reçu, I
 Tu eus reçu, thou
 Il eut reçu, he
 P. Nous eûmes reçu, we
 Vous eûtes reçu, ye
 Ils eurent reçu, they

FUTURE PAST.

(Compound of the Future.)

- S. J'aurai reçu, I shall
 Tu auras reçu, thou shalt
 Il aura reçu, he shall
 P. N. aurons reçu, we shall
 V. aurez reçu, ye shall
 Ils auront reçu, they shall have received.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Formed from the Future by changing rai into rais.)

- S. Je recev-rais, I
 Tu recev-rais, thou
 Il recev-rait, he
 P. Nous recev-rions, we
 Vous recev-riez, ye
 Ils recev-raient, they

PRETERIT.

- S. J'aurais or j'eusse I
 Tu auras, tu eusses thou
 Il aurait, il eût
 P. N. aurions, n. eussions reçu, he
 V. auriez, v. eussiez ye
 Ils auraient, ils eussent they should have received.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S. No first person.

Reç-ois,

Qu'il reç-oive,

P. Recev-ons,

Recev-ez,

Qu'ils reç-oivent,

Receive thou.

Let him receive

Let us receive.

Receive ye.

Let them receive.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

(Irregular.)

- S. Que je reçoive, that I
 Que tu reçoive, thou.
 Qu'il reçoive, he
 P. Que nous recevions, we
 Que vous receviez, ye
 Qu'ils reçoivent, they

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT.

- S. Que j'aie reçu, that I
 Que tu aies reçu, thou
 Qu'il ait reçu, he
 P. Que nous ayons reçu, we
 Que vous ayez reçu, ye
 Qu'ils aient reçu, they may have received.

PAST.

the Future.)

I shall
thou shalt
he shall
we shall
ye shall
they shall
have received.

T.

ondit. pres.)

e I
es thou
sions requ,
iez ye
ssent we
ve received.

e

ve.

ses.

res. subj.)

I
thou
he
we
ye
they may have
received.

IMPERFECT.

(Formed from the *Pret. def.* by adding *se*.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| S. Que je reçus-se. that I | S. Que j'eusse reçu, that I |
| Que tu reçus-ses, thou | Que tu eusses reçu, thou |
| Qu'il reç-ût, he | Qu'il eût reçu, he |
| P. Que nous reçus-sions, we | P. Q. n. eussions reçu, we |
| Que vous reçus-siez, ye | Q. vous eussiez reçu, ye |
| Qu'ils reçus-sent, they | Qu'ils eussent reçu, they |

PLUPERFECT.

(Compound of the *Imperfect sub.*)

FOURTH CONJUGATION, in *RE*.VEND-RE, *to sell.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

Compound Tenses.

PRESENT.

PRESENT.

Vend-re; to sell.

(Compound of the *Pres. Infin.*)

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

Avoir vend-u, to have sold.

Vend-ant. selling.

2D PARTICIPLE PAST.

PARTICIPLE PAST.

(Compound of the *partici. pres.*)

m. f.
Vend-u, vend-ue,

Ayant vend-u, having sold.

sold.

PARTICIPLE FUTURE.

Devant vend-re, who is to sell.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

S. Je vend-s, I sell, or am
Tu vend-s, thou sellest
Il vend, he sells,

I vend-is, I sold, or did
Tu vend-is, thou sold
Il vend-it, he sold

P. Nous vend-ons, we sell,
Vous vend-ez, ye sell,
Ils vend-ent, they sell,

We vend-îmes, we sold
Ye vend-îtes, ye sold
They vend-irent, they sold

IMPERFECT.

FUTURE.

(Formed from the *Particip. pres.* by changing ant into ais.)

(Formed from the *Pres. inf.* by changing re into rai.)

S. Je vend-ais, I was selling, or
Tu vend-ais, thou was selling, or
Il vend-ait, he did sell.

I vend-rai, I will sell
Tu vend-ras, thou will sell
Il vend-ra, he will sell

P. Nous vend-ions, we were selling, or
Vous vend-iez, ye were selling, or
Ils vend-aient, they did sell.

We vend-rons, we will sell
Ye vend-rez, ye will sell
They vend-ront, they will sell

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

(*Compound of the Pres. indicat.*)

S. J'ai vend-u, I
Tu as vend-u, thou
Il a vend-u, he
P. Nous avons vend-u, we
Vous avez vend-u, ye
Ils ont vend-u, they

PLUPERFECT.

(*Compound of the Imperf.*)

S. J'avais vend-u, I
Tu avais vend-u, thou
Il avait vend-u, he
P. Nous avions vend-u, we
Vous aviez vend-u, ye
Ils avaient vend-u, they

(Former pres.)

S. Que

Que

Qui

P. Que

Que

Qui

(Former pres.)

S. Que

Que

Qu'

P. Que

Que

Qu'

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

(*Compound of the Preterit def.*)

S. J'eus vend-u, I
Tu eus vend-u, thou
Il eût vend-u, he
Nous eûmes vend-u, we
Vous eûtes vend-u, ye
Ils eurent vend-u, they

FUTURE PAST.

(*Compound of the Future.*)

S. J'aurai vend-u, I
Tu auras vend-u, thou
Il aura vend-u, he
P. Nous aurons vend-u, we
Vous aurez vend-u, ye
Ils auront vend-u, they

had sold.

shall have sold.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

PRETERIT.

(Formed from the future by changing rai into rais.)

S. Je vend-rais, I
Tu vend-rais, thou
Il vend-rait, he
P. Nous vend-rions, we
Vous vend-riez, ye
Ils vend-raient, they

PRETERIT.

S. J'aurais or j'eusse I
Tu aurais, tu eusses thou
Il aurait, il eût he
P. N. aurions, n. eussions vend-u we
V. auriez, vous eussiez ye
Ils auraient, ils eussent vend-u they
would have sold.

Ve
pron
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pron
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IMPÉRATIVE MOOD.

S. *No first person.*

Vend-s,

Qu'il vend-e,

P. Vend-ons,

Vend-ez,

Qu'ils vend-ent,

Sell thou.

Let him sell.

Let us sell.

Sell ye.

Let them sell.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

(Formed from the Participle pres. by changing ant into e.)

S. Que je vend-e, that I

Que tu vend-es, thou.

Qu'il vend-e, he sell.

P. Que nous vend-i-ons, we

Que vous vend-iez, ye

Qu'ils vend-ent, they

IMPERFECT.

(Formed from the Pret. definite by adding se.)

S. Que je vendis-se, that I

Que tu vendis-ses, thou.

Qu'il vendit, he sell.

P. Que nous vendis-sions, we

Que vous vendis-siez, ye

Qu'ils vendis-sent, they

Compound Tenses.

PREFERIT.

(Compound of the Present subj.)

S. Que j'iae vend-u, that I

Que tu aies vendu, thou.

Qu'il ait vendu, he have

P. Q. n. ayons vendu, we

Q. v. ayez vendu, ye

Qu'ils aient vendu, they may have sold.

PLUPERFECT.

(Compound of the Imperf. subj.)

S. Q. j'eusse vendu, that I

Que tu eusses vendu, thou.

Qu'il eût vendu, he have

P. Q. n. eussions vendu, we

Q. v. eussiez vendu, ye

Qu'ils eussent vendu, they might have sold.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Verbs are conjugated *interrogatively*, by placing the pronoun nominative after the verb in simple tenses; as, Blâmé-je? Entends-je? and, in compound tenses, between the auxiliary verb and the participle; as, Ai-je blâmé? Avais-je vendu? They cannot, however, be conjugated interrogatively farther than the indicative and the conditional moods.

Verbs are conjugated *negatively* by means of the double negation *ne pas*, the former of which is placed between the pronoun and the verb, and the latter after the verb; as, Je ne blâme pas, &c.

Lastly, to conjugate a verb *negatively* and *interrogatively*, the pronoun is placed after the verb, as said above; and of the two negatives, *ne* precedes the verb, and *pas* follows the pronoun. Ex.—

Ne blâmons-nous pas? N'avons-nous pas blâmé?

VERBS NEUTER.

The greater part of neuter verbs are conjugated with the auxiliary verb *avoir*, and follow the four regular conjugations ; but some neuter verbs must be conjugated with *être*, in which case the pupil has but to substitute the tenses of the verb *être* to the corresponding tenses of *avoir*, and to make the participle, in compound tenses, agree in *gender* and in *number* with the pronoun nominative of the verb.
Ex.—

Pret. indef.—*Je suis parti*, or *partie* ; I have departed.
Nous sommes partis, or *parties*, &c. &c. ; We have departed.

The following list contains, if not all, at least by far the most part of these verbs neuter, that are conjugated with the auxiliary verb *Etre*.

Aborder,	to land ;	Passer,	to pass ;
Accoucher,	to bring forth ;	Rester,	to stay ;
Accourir,	to run to ;	Monter,	to ascend ;
Aller,	to go ;	Sortir,	to go out ;
Arriver,	to arrive ;	Tomber,	to fall ;
Décéder,	to die ;	Venir,	to come ;
Déchoir,	to decay ;	Devenir ;	to become ;
Descendre,	to go down ;	Survenir,	to befall ;
Eclore,	to hatch, to come forth ;	Revenir,	to return ,
Entrer,	to enter ;	Parvenir,	to arrive at ;
Mourir,	to die ;	Intervenir,	to intervene ;
Naître,	to be born ;	Convenir,	to agree ;
Partir,	to depart ;	Provenir,	to proceed.

REFLECTED VERBS.

These verbs being, like neuter verbs, conjugated by means of the verb *être*, the participle must also, in compound tenses, be made to agree in *gender* and in *number* with the pronoun nominative of the verb.

SE FLATT-ER, to flatter one's self.
(This Verb belongs to the 1st Conjugation.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

Sé flatter, to flatter one's self.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

Se flatt-ant, flattering one's self.

PARTICIPLE PAST.

m. f.

Flatt-é, Flatt-ée, flattered.

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT.

(Compound of the pres. infin.)

S'être flatté, to have flattered one's self.

2d. PARTICIPLE PAST.

(Compound of the partic. pres.)

S'étant flatté, having flattered one's self.

PARTICIPLE FUTURE.

Devant se flatter, who is to flatter himself.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

S. Je me flatt-e,

Tu te flatt-es,

Il se flatt-e,

P. Nous nous flatt-ons,

Vous vous flatt-ez,

Ils se flatt-ent,

I flatter myself.

thou flatterest thyself.

he flatters himself.

we flatter ourselves.

ye flatter yourselves.

they flatter themselves.

IMPERFECT.

S. Je me flatt-aïs,

Tu te flatt-aïs,

Il se flatt-aït,

P. Nous nous flatt-aions,

Vous vous flatt-aiez,

Ils se flatt-aient,

I did flatter, or was flattering myself.

thou didst flatter thyself, &c.

he did flatter himself, &c.

we did flatter ourselves, &c.

ye did flatter yourselves.

they did flatter themselves.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

S. Je me flatt-ai,

Tu te flatt-as,

Il se flatt-a,

P. Nous nous flatt-âmes,

Vous vous flatt-âtes,

Ils se flatt-èrent,

I flattered myself.

thou flatteredst thyself.

he flattered himself.

we flattered ourselves.

ye flattered yourselves.

they flattered themselves.

FUTURE.

S. Je me flatter-ai,

Tu te flatter-as,

Il se flatter-a,

P. Nous nous flatter-ons,

Vous vous flatter-ez,

Ils se flatter-ont,

I shall flatter myself.

thou wilt flatter thyself.

he will flatter himself.

we shall flatter ourselves.

ye will flatter yourselves.

they will flatter themselves.

Compound Tenses.

P R E T E R I T I N D E F I N I T E.

- S. Je me suis flatté, or flattée, I have flattered myself.
 Tu t'es flatté, or flattée, thou hast flattered thyself.
 Il s'est flatté, or elle s'est flattée he or she has flattered himself, or
 herself.
- P. Nous nous sommes flattés, or we have flattered ourselves.
 flattées,
 Vous vous êtes flattés or flattées ye have flattered yourselves.
 Ils se sont flattés, or elles se they have flattered themselves.
 sont flattées,

P R E T E R I T A N T E R I O R.

- S. Je me fus flatté or flattée, I had flattered myself.
 Tu te fus flatté or flattée, thou hadst flatter'd thyself.
 Il ou elle se fut flatté or flattée, he or she had flatter'd &c.
- P. Nous nous fûmes flattés or flattées, we have flatter'd ourselves
 Vous vous fûtes flattés or flattées, ye had flatter'd yourselves
 Ils ou elles se furent flattés or flattées, they had flattered &c.

P L U P E R F E C T.

- S. Je m'étais flatté or flattée, I had flattered myself.
 Tu t'étais flatté or flattée, thou hadst flattered thyself.
 Il ou elle s'était flatté or flattée, he or she had flattered &c.
- P. Nous nous étions flattés or flattées, we had flattered ourselves.
 Vous vous étiez flattés or flattées, ye had flattered yourselves.
 Ils ou elles s'étaient flattés or flattées, they had flattered &c.

F U T U R E P A S T.

- S. Je me serai flatté or flattée, I shall have flattered myself.
 Tu te seras flatté or flattée, thou wilt have flattered &c.
 Il ou elle se sera flatté or flattée, he or she will have flatter'd &c.
- P. Nous nous serons flattés or flattées, we shall have flattered &c.
 Vous vous serez flattés or flattées, ye will have flattered &c.
 Ils ou elles se seront flattés or flattées, they will have flattered &c.

C O N D I T I O N A L M O O D.

P R E S E N T.

- S. Je me flatter-nis, I should flatter myself.
 Tu te flatter-nais, thou shouldst flatter thyself.
 Il se flatter-aît, he or she would flatter &c.
- P. Nous nous flatter-ions, we would flatter ourselves.
 Vous vous flatter-iez, ye would flatter yourselves.
 Ils se flatter-aient, they would flatter themselves.

PRETERIT.

- S. Je me serais or fusse flatté or flattée, I should have flattered &c.
Tu te serais or fuses flatté or flattée, thou shst. have flattered &c.
Il ou elle se serait or fut flatté or flattée he or she sh. have flattered.
P. Nous nous serions or fussions flattés, we should have flattered
Vous vous seriez or fussiez or ourselves.
Ils ou elles se seraient or fussent flattées, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- S. No first person.
Flatte-toi,
Qu'il ou qu'elle se flatte,
Flatter thyself.
Let him or her flatter &c.
P. Flatt-ons-nous,
Flatt-ez-vous,
Qu'ils ou qu'elles se flattent,
Let us flatter ourselves.
Flatter yourselves.
Let them flatter themselves.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

- S. Que je me flatt-e,
Que tu te flatt-es,
Que il se flatte,
P. Que nous nous flatt-ions,
Que vous vous flatt-iez,
Que ils se flattent,
that I may flatter myself.
thou mayst flatter thyself.
he or she may flatter him or herself
we may flatter ourselves.
ye may flatter yourselves.
they may flatter themselves.

IMPERFECT.

- S. Que je me flatt-assee,
Que tu te flatt-assee,
Que il se flatt-ât,
P. Que nous nous flatt-assions,
Que vous vous flatt-assiez,
Que ils se flatt-assent,
that I might flatter myself.
thou mightst flatter thyself.
he or she might flatter &c.,
we might flatter ourselves.
ye might flatter yourselves.
they might flatter themselves.

PRETERIT.

- S. Que je me sois flatté or &c. that I may have flattered myself.
Que tu sois flatté or flattée. thou mayst have flattered &c.
Qu'il ou elle se soit flatté or &c. he or she may have flattered &c.
P. Q. n. n. soyons flattés or flattées we may have flattered ourselves.
Que vous vous soyez flattés &c. ye may have flattered yourselves.
Qu'ils ou elles se soient flattés &c. they may have flattered &c.

PLUPERFECT.

- S. Que je fusse flatté &c. that I might have flattered myself.
Que tu fusses flatté &c. thou mightest have flattered &c.
Qu'il ou elle se fut flatté &c. he &c. might have flattered &c.
P. Q. nous nous fussions flattés &c we might have flattered &c.
Q. vous vous fussiez flattés &c. ye might have flattered &c.
Qu'ils ou elles se fussent flattés &c. they might have flattered &c.

Verbs impersonal are conjugated like all other verbs, with this difference, that in all their tenses they have but the *third* person of the singular.

other verbs,
have but

A Table of the Regular and Defective Verbs in the Four Conjugations, with the Primitive Tenses.

Present Infinitive.	Partic. Present.	Participle Past.	Present Indicative.	Pret. Definite.	Irregularities in other Tenses.
FIRST CONJUGATION.					
Aller, <i>To go.</i>	All-ant,	All-é.	Je vais, tu vas, il va, &c. ils vont.	J'all-ai.	Fut. J'irai; pres. sub. que j'aile.
Envoyer, <i>To send.</i>	Envoy-ant,	Envoy-é.	J'envoie.	J'envoy-ai.	Fut. J'enverrai.
SECOND CONJUGATION.					
Acquér-ir, <i>To acquire.</i>	Acquér-ant.	Acquis.	J'acquires, tu acquiers, il acquis. il acquiert.	J'acquis.	Fut. J'acquerrai, prés. subj. que j'acquière.
Bouill-ir, <i>To boil.</i>	Bouill-ant.	Bouill-i.	Je bous, tu bous, il bout.	Je bouill-is.	So conjugate all the compounds of <i>quérir</i> , such as <i>conquerir</i> , <i>requérir</i> , &c.
Conquér-ir, (<i>See acquérir.</i>)					Fut. Je courrai.
Cour-ir, <i>To run.</i> <i>and its compounds.</i>	Cour-ant.	Cour-u.	Jecours, tu cours, il court.	Je cour-us.	Fut. Je courrai.
Cueill-ir, <i>To gather.</i> <i>and its compounds.</i>	Cueill-ant.	Cueill-i.	Je cueille.	Je cueill-is.	Fut. Je cueill-rai.
Dorm-ir, <i>To sleep.</i>	Dorm-ant.	Dorm-i.	Je dors, tu dors, il dort.	Je dorm-is.	
Faill-ir, <i>To fail.</i> <i>none.</i>	Faill-ant.	Faill-i.	<i>Out of use.</i>	Je faill-is.	
Fu-ir, <i>To flee.</i>	Fu-yant.	Fu-i.	Je fuis.	Je fuis.	
Ha-ir, <i>To hate.</i>	Ha-issant.	Ha-i.	Je hais, tu hais, il hait.	Je hais.	Pres. subj. Que je su-ie, pl. que n. fuyions, &c.
Mour-ir, <i>To die.</i>	Mour-ant.	Mort.	Je meurs, tu meurs, il meurt, nous mourons, vous mourez, ils meurent.	Je mour-us.	Fut. Je mourrai ; pres. subj. que je meure, pl. que nous mourions, que vous mouriez, qu'ils meurent.
Off-ir, } <i>To offer.</i> Ouv-ir, } <i>To open.</i> Couv-ir, } <i>To cover.</i> Souff-ir, } <i>To suffer.</i>	Off-rant. Ouv-rant. Couv-rant. Souff-rant.	Off-ert. Ouv-ert. Couv-ert. Souff-ert.	J'off-re. J'ouv-re. Je couv-re. Je souff-re.	J'off-ris. J'ouv-ris. Je couv-ris. Je souff-ris.	
Part-ir, <i>To depart.</i>	Part-ant.	Part-i.	Jepar-s, tu par-s, il par-t	Je part-is.	
Qué-ir, <i>To fetch.</i>	{ Only used in the Pres. Infin.				
Saill-ir, <i>To project.</i>	Saill-ant.	Saill-i.	Il saille, (3d pers. only.)		
Assaill-ir, <i>To attack.</i>	Assaill-ant.	Assaill-i.	J'assaill-e.	J'assaill-is.	
Tressaill-ir, <i>To shudder.</i>	Tressaill-ant.	Tressaill-i.	Je tressaill-e.	Je tressaill-is.	
Serv-ir, <i>To serve.</i>	Serv-ant.	Serv-i.	Je ser-s, tu ser-s, il sert.	Je serv-is.	Asservir, to enslave, is a regular verb,
Desserv-ir, <i>To clear away.</i>	Desser-vant.	Desser-vi.	Je desser-s.	Je desser-vis	
Sort-ir, <i>To go out.</i>	Sort ant.	Sor ti.	Je sor-s, tu sor-s, il sor-t.	Je sor-tis.	
Ten-ir, <i>To hold.</i>	Ten-ant.	Te-nu.	Jet-tiens, tu t-tiens, il t-tien-s, ien-ti, pl. nous t-enons, t-in-mes, v. t-onez, ils t-ienent	nous	Fut. Je tiendrai ; prés. subj. que je tienne.
V-enir, <i>To come, and all its compounds are conjugated like T-enir.</i>					
Vét-ir, <i>To clothe.</i>	Vét-ant.	Vét-u.	Je vêts, tu vêts, il vêt.	Je vêt-is.	Thus revêt-ir.
THIRD CONJUGATION.					
Avoir, <i>To have.</i>	Ayant.	Eu.	J'ai, tu as, il a.	J'eus.	Fut. J'aurai.
S'ass-eoir, <i>To sit</i>	S'asseyant.	Ass-is.	Je m'ass-ieds.	Je m'assis.	Fut. Je m'ass-érai, pr. subj. que je m'ass-eye.
Choir, <i>To fall.</i>	{ Only used in the Pres. Infin.				
Déch-oir, <i>To decay.</i>	not used.	Déch-u.	{ Je déch-ois. Nous décho-yons.	{ Je déch-us.	Fut. Je déch-errai, pres. subj. que je déch-oie.
Devoir, <i>To owe.</i>	D-évant.	D-d.	Je dois, nous devons, ils doivent.	Je dus.	Fut. Se d-éval.
Ech-oir, <i>To fall due.</i>	Ech-éant.	Ech-u.	Il éch-oit. third person only.	Il éch-ut.	Fut. Il éch-erra, pres. subj. qu'il éch-ée.
Fall-oir, <i>To be necessary.</i>	none.	Fall-u.	Il faut.	Il fall-ut.	Impf. Il fallait ; fut. Il faudra ; pres. subj. qu'il fall-e.
Mouv-oir, <i>To move.</i>	Mouv-ant.	Mu.	Je meus, tu meus, il meut, pl. nous mouv-ons, vous mouv-ez, ils meuv-ont.	Je mus.	Fut. Je mouv-rai ; pres. subj. que je meuve, que tu meues, qu'il meuve, pl. que nous mouvions, que vous mouviez, qu'ils meuent.
Perc-ovoir, <i>To collect.</i>	Perc-évant.	Perc-u.	Je perc-ois, tu perc-ois, il perc-oit, nous perc-oivons, vous perc-evez, ils perc-oivent.	Je perçus.	Fut. Je percevrai ; pres. subj. que je perçoive, &c., pl. que nous per- cevions, &c.
So also are conjugated : Aperc-evoir, to see; rec-evoir, to receive; conc-evoir, to conceive; and déc-evoir, to deceive.					
Pleuv-oir, <i>To rain.</i>	Pleuv-ant.	Plu.	Il pleut.	Il plut.	Fut. Il plœvr-ra.
Pouvoir, <i>To be able.</i>	Pouv-ant.	Pu.	Je puis, or je peux, tu peux, il peut, nous pouv-ons, vous pouv-ez, ils peuv-ent.	Je pus.	Fut. Je pourrai ; pres. subj. que je puisse.
Pour-voir, <i>To provide.</i>	Pourvoy-ant.	Pour-vu.	Je pour-vois.	Je pour vas.	Fut. Je pourv-oirai.
Préval-oir, <i>To prevail.</i>	Préval-ant.	Préval-u.	Je prév-aux.	Je préval-us.	Fut. Je prévaudrai ; pr. subj. que je préviale.
Sav-oir, <i>To know.</i>	Sa-chant.	Su.	Je sais, tu sais, il sait ; nous savons, vous sa- vez, ils savent.	Je sus.	Fut. Je saurais ; imperf. je sa-vais ; pres. subj. que je sache.
S-eoir, <i>To sit.</i>	S-éant.	Sis.	No other tenses.		
S-eoir, <i>To become.</i>	S-eyant.	none.	Il siéder.	none.	Fut. Il siéra ; cond. il sié- rait ; no other tenses.

Pour-voir, Préval-oir,	To provide. To prevail.	Pourvoy-ant. Préval-ant.	Pour-vu. Préval-u.	pou-ux, il peut, nous pouv-ons, vous pouvez, ils peuvent. Je pour-vois. Je préval-ux.	Je pour vu. Je préval-us.	suj. que je puisse.
Sav-oir, S-eoir,	To sit. To become.	Sa-chant. S-evant.	Su.	Je sais, tu sais, il sait ; nous savons, vous savez, ils savent. <i>No other tenses.</i>	Je sus. Il sait.	Fut. Je pour-oirai. Fut. Je prévaudrai; pr subj. que je prévale. Fut. Je saurai; imperf. je sa-vais; pres. subj. que je sache.
Surs-eoir, Val-oir,	To suspend. To be worth.	Surs-oyant. Valant.	Surs-is. Val-u.	Je surs ois. Je vauz, tu vauz, il vauz ; nous val-ons, vous val-ez, ils val-ent.	Je surs-is. Je val-us.	Fut. Il siéra; cond. il siérait ; no other tenses. Fut. Je surs-soirai, &c. Fut. Je vaudrai ; pres subj. que je vaille, que nous val-ions, que vous valiez, qu'ils vaillent.
Voir, Voul-oir.	To see. To wish.	Voy-ant. Voul-ant.	Vu. Voul-u.	Je vois. Je veux, tu veux, il veut ; nous voul-ons, vous voul-ez, ils veulent.	Je vis. Je voul-us.	Fut. Je verai. Fut. Je voudrai : pres. subj. que je veuille, que tu veuilles, qu'il veuille, pl. que nous voulions, que vous vouliez qu'ils veuillent.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Absou-dre,	To acquit.	Absolvant.	{ m. Abs ous, f. Abs-oute,	J'abs-ous.	none.	
Batt-re, Boi-re,	To beat. To drink.	Batt-aut. Buv-aut.	Batt-u. Bu.	Je bats, tu bats, il bat. Je bois, tu bois, il boit ; nous buv-ons, vous buvez, ils boivent.	Je battis. Je bus.	Pres subj. Que je boive, que tu boives, qu'il boive ; que nous buv-ions, q.v. buv-iez, q'. boivent. No imp. no pres. subj.
Brai-re, Circoncis-re, Clo-re, Conclu-re, Confi-re, Conn-aitre, Cout-dre, Cro-i-re, Dire, and Re-dire,	To bray. To circumcise. To close. To conclude. To pickle. To know. To sew. To believe. To say. To say again.	none. Circoncis-sant. none. Conclu-ant. Confi-sant. Conn-aissant Cou-sant. Cro-yant. Di-sant.	{ none. Circoncis-s. Clos. Conclu. Confi-t. Conn-u. Cou-su. Cru. Di-t.	Il brait. Je circoncis-s. Je clos, tu clos, il clôt. Je conclu-s. Je confi-s. Je conn-uis. Je cou-ds. Je crois, tu crois, il croit. Je dis, tu dis, il dit ; nous disons, vous dites, ils disent.	{ none. Je circoncis-s. none. Je conclu-s. Je confi-s. Je conn-uis. Je cou-sis. Je crus. Je dis.	Pres subj. Q. je boive, que tu boives, qu'il boive ; que nous buv-ions, q.v. buv-iez, q'. boivent. Pres subj. Q. je conclue. Pres subj. Q. je confi-se.
Mau-dire,	To curse.	Mau-dissant.	Maudit.	Jemaudis, &c. nous mau-dissons, v. maudissez.	Je maudis.	All other compounds of dire form the 2d person pl. of the pres. ind. regularly in dis-ez ; as, vous médisez, vous pré-disez, vous contredisez.
Ecri-re, and its compounds.	To write.	Ecri-vant.	Ecri-t.	J'écri-s.	J'écri-vis.	
Etre,	To be.	Etant.	Eté.	Je suis, tu es, &c.	Je fus.	
Faire, and its compounds.	To do.	Fai-sant.	Fai-t.	Je fa-is, tu fa-is, il fait ; nous fai-sons, vous fai-tes, ils font.	Je fis.	Fut. Je serai, imp. sois. Fnt. Je ferai; pres. subj. que je fasse.
Fri-re,	To fry.	none.	Frit, frite.	Je fri-s, tu fri-s, il fri-t. (no plural.)	none.	
Li-re, Lui-re, Mett-re, Moudre, Nai-tre, Nui-re, Pai-tre, Repai-tre,	To read. To shine. To put. To grind. To be born. To injure. To feed. To repair.	Li-sant. Lui-sant. Mett-ant. Mou-lant. Nai-sant. Nui-sant. Pai-sant. Repai-ssant.	Lu. Lui. Mett. Mou-lu. Nai. Nui. Pai. Repu.	Je li-s. Je lui-is. none. Je mets. Je mou-ds, u. moudons. Je nais. Je nui-s. Je pa-is. Je repais.	Je lus. none. Je mis. Je mou-lus. Je nacquis. Je nui sis. none. Je repus.	The preterit is used only in the compound verb repaire, je repus. Thus all verbs in aindre, eindre and oindre such as craindre, enfreindre, joindre, &c.
Pein-dre,	To paint.	Pei-gnant.	Peint.	Je pein-s.	Je pei-gnis.	Pres sub. que je prenne, pl. que nous prenions.
Pl-aire, Prendre, and its compounds.	To please. To take. To solve.	Pl-aisant. Pren-aut.	Plu. Pris.	Je pl-nis. Je pren-dis, nous prenions.	Je plus. Je pris.	Pres sub. que je prenne, pl. que nous prenions.
Résou-dre,	To decide.	Résol-vant.	Résous. (no fem.)	Je résous.	Je résolus.	Pres subj. que je ric; pl. que nous ri-ions.
Ri-re,	To laugh.	Ri-ant.	Résolu, ue.	Je ris.	Je ris.	
Suffi-ro, Sui-vre, and its compounds.	To suffice. To follow.	Suffi-sant. Sui-vant.	Suffi. Sui-vi.	Je suffis. Je sui-s.	Je suffis. Je sui-vis.	
Tai-re, Trai-rc, Vaincre, and its compounds.	To hold secret. To milk.	Tai-sant. Trai-t.	Tu.	Je tai-s.	Je tus.	
Vi-vre,	To live.	Vi-vant.	Vécu.	Je vi-s.	Je vécus.	

N. B.—Verbs in *andre* and *endre*, such as *répandre*, and *prendre*, preserve the *d* in the three persons singular of the Present Indicative. Ex: *Je répands*, *tu comprends*, *il entend*. But verbs in *aindre*, *eindre*, and *oindre*, reject the *d*, and the third person singular ends with a *t*. Ex: *Je crain-s*, *tu crain-s*, *il crain-t*.

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FRENCH EXERCISES.

PART FIRST.

A SERIES OF EXERCISES UPON ALL THE FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR LIKE.

Upon the Verb AVOIR.

P R E S E N T.

I have a garden full of fine trees and fruit.

jardin, m. *de* *arbre*, m. *fruit*, m. p.

Hast thou good books in thy library?

bibliothèque, f.

He has an excellent father and a virtuous mother.

vertueux.

Has she not all the gifts of fortune and of rank?

don, m. *rang*, m.

The father of a family has a great responsibility.

grand.

Have we a good and pure conscience?

conscience, f.

Ye have not understanding enough to decide.

2. 1.

assez de, pour,

They have a great advantage over us.

sur.

Our soldiers have both courage and moderation.

à la fois.

IMPERFECT.

I had formerly several friends, but now I have none.

autrefois. *mais* *je n'en* *pas*.

Thou hadst plenty of bread, and I had nothing.
en abondance, *ne rien.*

Had he not all the comforts of life ?
commodité, f.

She had many admirers, and few true friends.
beaucoup de *peu de.*

We had but little money, and still less credit.
ne que *encore.*

You had a great authority over the people.
sur.

Had they not justice and the law on their side ?
de.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I had much trouble at first.
d'abord.

Thou hadst great riches ; but hadst thou peace of heart ?
richesses, f.

He had no pity for the unfortunate.
pas de *malheureux, m. pl.*

She had a great respect for the memory of her mother.
pour.

We had charity for our neighbour—you had none.
voisin, m.

Had you not the fever after your return ?
fièvre, f. après

They had recourse to the King's kindness and pity.
recours, m. *bonté, f.*

F U T U R E.

I shall have much pleasure during the vacation.
beaucoup de *vacance, pl.*

Wilt thou have good luck in thy enterprise ?
bonheur, m.

He shall not have any reward from his parents.
de *de.*

We shall have eternal life after our death.
vie, f.

Will you always have so little regard for your masters ?
si peu de.

They shall have neither peace nor rest from their labors.
n' *ni* *ni* *de*

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

I have had this office for many years.

~~Il~~ *charge, f. pendant.*

Hast thou had an answer from thy attorney ?
de.

This bird has had several young ones this year.
petit, m.

We have not had any winter for some years.
de depuis.

You have had twelve dollars, and I had only five.

~~Il~~ *moi, j'en.*

Have these men not had money enough ?

2. 1.
assez de.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

(*This Tense of the Verb AVOIR is hardly ever used..*)

PLUPERFECT.

I had had a serious quarrel with your brother.
querelle, f.

Thou hadst had many good opportunities.
occasion, f.

He had taken care of his brother and sisters.
avoir.

If we had had the same ressources which you had.

Si même que.

If you had not had my assistance in this affair.
secours, m.

Had they not had so many good friends.
S'ils tant de.

FUTURE PAST.

When I shall have that pleasure.

Quand.

When thou shalt have had all the profits.

profit, m.

She will have had all the necessary time.

temps, m.

Shall we have had much merit in that case ?
beaucoup de.

Will you not have had time and leisure enough ?
2. 2. 1.

They will have had permission from the master.
assez de.
de.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I should have many friends if I had money.

Even if thou shouldst not have this consolation—
si (imperf.) de l'.
Quand même.

He would at least have the consolation of—
du moins.

The garden would have a better appearance—
meilleur.

We would have no greater pleasure in life.
pas de.

Would you have the goodness of—
bonté, f.

Had they no other advantage over you ?
né d *sur.*

PRETERIT.

Should I not have been right in this case ?
avoir raison.

Thou wouldst not have had such easy terms from me.
si facile.

He would have had blows instead of a reward.
au lieu de.

Would she have had as much patience as I had ?
autant de que j'en. (pret. def.)

We should have had to deal with a strong enemy.
affaire à.

Had you had ten times more soldiers—
fois plus de.

Would your arguments not have had more solidity ?
argument, m.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

My friend, have a little charity for thy neighbour.
un peu de pour.

Let him be right or wrong in this affair.
avoir tort.

Let us have pity on the poor and the unfortunate.
pour.

Citizens, do ye but have confidence in me.
seulement.

Let the prisoners have food and drink.
à manger à boire.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I must have twenty pounds before to-morrow.
Il faut que livre, f.

Suppose thou hast all the power of a King.
Supposé que.

Before she has the means and the strength of—
Avant que moyen, m. force, f.

Although we have the best possible right—
2. 1.

Quoique droit, m.
Whether you have good or bad qualities—

Que (de) (de.)

Unless the magistrates have sufficient authority.
A moins que (ne)

IMPERFECT.

Before I had the power which I now have.
Avant que que.

That thou mightst have the estate of thy fathers.
Afin que bien, m.

Although he had all the necessary tools—
2. 1.

Quoique outil, m.
He ought to have both prudence and valor.

Il faudrait que et et.

I wish we had more time and more books.
Je voudrais que.

Long before you had any intelligence of it.
Longtemps des nouvelle, f. pl. en.

Although they had many witnesses in their favour.
Quoique en leur.

PRETERIT.

I must have had a fit of madness.
Il faut que accès, m.

Before thou hast had the office of chief magistrate.
Avant que charge, f. premier.

Although he has had every thing at his disposal—
Quoique tout à.

This is the only news we have had of him.
Ce sont nouvelles (que.)

You may, possibly, have had good reasons.
Il est possible que (de)

So that they have had satisfaction for the offence—
Pourvu que de

PLUPERFECT.

(This Tense is very seldom used.)

Upon the Verb ETRE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I am the Lord thy God, the Creator of all things.
Seigneur, m.

Art thou the faithful servant of a good master ?
fidèle.

She is an excellent wife and good mother.
Ce femme, f.

Are we not the descendants of the Romans ?
descendant, m.

You are as humble and modest as he is proud.
aussi que fier.

Are they worthy of the promised reward ?
digne promis.

These trees are old and unfruitful.
vieux stérile.

favour.

IMPERFECT.

Was I not the happy messenger of that lady ?

She was not happy with her cruel husband.

We were twenty-five persons at the assembly.

You were all happy and satisfied with your lot.

Were they guilty or were they not ?

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I was quite surprised at such a strange sight.

Thou wast almost always the last, never the first.

Was he not a witness in the last criminal affair ?

We were not the only victims of his cupidity.

You were the instruments of God's wrath.

They were not the dupes of your pretended friendship.

FUTURE.

I will be your friend until death.

Thou shalt be the support of thy father's old age.

She will be a dutiful daughter and a good mother.

Shall we be the sport of all other nations ?

Will you be faithful to your vows and oaths ?

These measures will be highly injurious to our interest.

CONDITIONAL MOOD

PRESENT

PRESENT.

I should be delighted to be your guide and friend.
Thou wouldst be unhappy in such a company.

Would it be prudent in such circumstances to
We would not ^{ces.} — une telle.

We would not be wiser than our forefathers.

Would you be kind enough to be my security, a
ancestor.

They would not be the protectors of vice and folly
assez pour caution, f.
protecteur, m.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

IMPERATIVE MOOD
Be thou for ever the father of thy country.
à jamais.

a jamais.
Let your conduct always be honest and liberal.
conduite, f.

Let us be grateful for every act of kindness,
reconnaissant

Be ye united and the arm of God will be with you.

uni bras, m
Let your hands never be stained with blood.
teint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PRESENT.

PRESENT.

Must I be so unfortunate, and yet innocent ?
Faut-il que si

Afin que That thou mayest be the protector of the fine arts.

Ajin que *beaux arts, m.*
I wish him to be your companion through life.
Je désire que

Je désire que Before we are masters, we must be pupils.
pour la.

Avant que *il faut que* *élève.*
Is it right that you should be so proud?

Although these works be incom- fier.

~~Although these works be incomplete and rough~~
Quoique.

IMPERFECT.

Although I was his best friend and his relation —

Quoique parent, m.

Before thou wert in such favorable circumstances.

Avant que *si* *position, f*

Was it necessary that he should be (a) good Latinist ?
Latiniste, m.

Before we were rich and independent —

Avant que

Although you were my bitterest enemies —

Quoique cruel
I wish my brothers were as attentive as you are.

I wish your brothers were as attentive as you are.

Compound Tenses in all Moods.

PRETERIT DEFINITE

'Thou hast been the first in thy class this week.'

semaine, f

PLUPERFECT

She had been (a) pupil of the best masters.

élèbre meilleur.

FUTURE PAST.

We shall have been the inventors of this machine

inventeur.

CONDITIONAL.

He would have been the commander of a ship.

commandant, m.

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

Although you have been unfaithful servants —

Quoique *d'infidèles.*

SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERFECT.

Before they had been aware of my intentions.

informé.

REGULAR VERBS.

FIRST CONJUGATION IN ER.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

I give good counsels to young people.
donner conseil, m. *gens, pl.*

Thou proposest a good measure, but it is impracticable.
proposer *mais.*

Your sister sings well, but my cousin plays better.
cousine, f. *mieux.*

The wise man never speaks without thinking.
jamais parler sans penser.

Do we seek our true happiness when we doubt?
chercher *douter.*

You do not limit the power of your magistrates.
limiter.

A master is satisfied when his pupils improve.
content

If you advance one step more, I killl you.
avancer *profiter.*
 de p'us tuer.

IMPERFECT.

I loved his sister, but she despised my love.
aimer *mépriser.*

Thou didst think wisely, and she deceived thee.
penser *tromper.*

The affectionate son was comforting his old mother.
tendre *conso'er.*

We did not protect and releive the poor stranger.
protéger *soulager.*

Did you accuse him of rashness and imprudence?
accuser

The soldiers swore to be faithful to their leader.
jurer *chef, m.*

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Did not I show much zeal and discretion in this case ?
montrer.

Thou forgavest him all his past offenses.
pardonner *passe.*

Aeneas thus began the relation of his misfortunes.
commencer *récit m.*

We adorned the victim, and we struck the blow.
orner *porter* *coup m.*

Did you not too much flatter her ruling passion ?
flatter trop *dominante*

They insisted upon those conditions of the treaty.
insister *sur*

FUTURE.

I will assist your cousin with all my power.
aider *de.*

Wilt thou not yield to the advice of thy family ?
céder.

He will order the feast and regulate the banquet.
ordonner *régler.*

Shall we publish the disgrace of our own children ?
publier.

You shall examine and question the witnesses.
examiner *questionner*

They shall not walk ; we will carry them.
marcher *porter.*

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

I have basely abandoned my friend in distress.
abandonner.

Hast thou not often blamed his foolish conduct ?
blâmer.

The thunder-bolt has shattered the finest trees.
foudre, f. *fracasser.*

We have not equalled the ancients ; they have surpassed us.
égaler *surpasser.*

You have buried your money, and I have found it.
enterrer *trouver.*

They have not displayed sufficient energy.
déployer *assez de.*

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

Scarcely had I given the signal of the Battle—
A peine donner.

When thou hadst exposed thy reasons and motives—
exposer.

When the master of the gods had ceased to speak—
cesser de.

As soon as we had awakened our companions—
Aussitôt que éveiller.

You had no sooner posted up your advertisement—
afficher.

When the judges had pronounced the awful sentence—
prononcer.

PLUPERFECT.

I had set all the papers and books in order.
arranger.

Hadst thou not owned and confessed thy fault ?
arouer. confesser.

The maid had not warmed my bed.
bassiner.

We thought we had captivated his friendship.
penser que captiver.

You had commanded obedience and attention.
commander.

Had they not kindled the fire of rebellion ?
allumer.

The toys had amused the children.
amuser.

FUTURE PAST.

When I shall have sealed the letters and papers.
cacheter.

When thou shalt have discharged thy debt towards me.
acquitter.

When she will have played the required tune.
jouer demander.

When we shall have appeased our father's anger.
apaiser.

Will you have gained any thing by that bargain ?
gagner.

No doubt they will have summoned all your friends.
appeler.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

- I would willingly forget your former conduct.
oublier.
- Wouldst thou bring thy brother (to my house ?)
amener chez moi.
- Fire would consume it in half an hour.
consumer en
- We would shut the thief (up) in the room.
enfermer.
- Would you feel my poor brother's pulse ?
tâter pouls, m.
- Should they even deplore that calamity.
quand même dép'orer.

PRETERIT.

- I would have preserved the remembrance of it.
conserver en.
- Wouldst thou have signed the warrant of his death ?
signer arrêt.
- She would not have swallowed the physic.
aval'er médecine, f.
- We would not have asked pardon (from him.)
demande'r lui.
- You would have taken the child (away.)
enlever.
- The judges would have acquitted the prisoner.
acquitter.
- Would not your father have granted you such a request ?
accorder.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Look for the book which thou hast mislaid.
chercher égarer.
- Let him bewail his sins, and let him sin no more.
pleurer. pêcher.
- Let us assist our neighbour, and relieve him.
aider soulager.
- Do ye forgive, and people will forgive you.
pardonner on.
- Let men love one another, and worship God.
s'aimer adorer.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I must disburse much money for my son's education.
Il faut que débourser.

Before thou unloadest and emptiest the carriage—
décharger vider.

That he may defend the interest of his client—
Pour que protéger.

I wish you would try every possible means—
Je désire que essayer.

God commands that we should forget injuries.
commander oublier.

Let us avoid evils before they arrive.
éviter arriver.

IMPERFECT.

You wish that I should reform my manners.
Vous voudriez réformer.

That thou mightest better express thy gratitude—
Pour que exprimer.

Before he dedicated his work to the King.
dédier.

Although we observed all festival days—
Quoique observer.

She expired before you arrived.
expirer arriver.

That they should spare their time and their money.
Afin que épargner.

PRETERIT.

That I should have put off my voyage !
Faut-il que différer.

Thou must have offended thy superiors.
Il faut que offenser.

Before he had blown out all the lights—
souffler.

Although we have moderated his resentment—
modérer.

Provided you have undeceived your protector—
Pourvu que détromper.

Do you think that they have disarmed the rebels ?
penser désarmer.

PLUPERFECT.

Although I had excused your former faults—
excuser.
Before thou hadst consulted thy father and mother—
consulter.
Though she had not spent all her money—
dépenser.
You must have dreamt or imagined this fable.
Il faut que rêver imaginer.
Do you think they would have dared to strike me ?
penser oser frapper.

SECOND CONJUGATION, in *IR.*

(Verbs whose Participle Present ends in *issant.*)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I bless the Almighty who has created me.
bénir créer
Thou establishest thy credit upon a slender basis.
établir base f.
She unites the qualities of the mind and of the heart.
réunit.
Do we fulfil all the conditions that the law imposes ?
remplir imposer.
You do not punish the idle, and you reward the diligent.
punir récompensé.
Indolent princes weaken their authority.
affaiblir

IMPERFECT.

I was just finishing my letter to the Minister.
finir
Didst thou not disgrace thy character by such frauds ?
avilir
Orpheus softened the manners of men by songs.
adoucir mœurs
We alternately blushed and (grew pale.)
rougir palir

You did not accomplish our object.

Their impure mouths (*poured forth*) insults.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I did not seize the opportunity of speaking.

Thou didst soften the heart of thy indulgent mother.

The servant soiled the carpet.

We whitened our coats against the wall.

You did suffer for your faults, and you bewailed them.

Did they not dazzle all eyes with their diamonds?

FUTURE.

I shall abolish all these barbarous customs.

Wilt thou accomplish the last will of thy uncle?

Music will soften the heart of a madman.

We will not weaken his friendship for you.

Will you act (according to) my desires?

They will build a new house on that spot.

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

I have washed all the clothes of the family,

Hast thou chosen the horse that I recommended?

Heaven has blessed the marriage of my daughter.

Have we not united all the votes in our favour ?

réunir.

You have not yet demolished one-third of the house.

démolir tiers, m.

The missionaries have converted some infidels.

convertir.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

When I had done my exercise, the bell rang.

finir sonner.

Scarcely hadst thou filled the bottle, when it burst.

remplir que crever

We had hardly betrayed that important secret—

trahir.

As soon as you had abolished these bad laws—

Aussitôt que abolir

When they had given the required security—

fournir

When the bishop had consecrated the new church—

bénir.

PLUPERFECT.

I have never hated any one so much before.

haïr personne.

If thou hadst acted more prudently on this occasion—

agir dans

That sight had so much amused my children—

divertir

We had already banished all these thoughts.

bannir.

If you had bewailed that loss as much as he (did)—

gémir de lui.

The blood had not yet (gushed out) of his wound.

jaillir

They had accomplished the object of their mission.

accomplir.

FUTURE PAST.

When I have enriched all my relations—

enrichir

Thou wilt not have done in three hours.

finir.

She will not have groaned and wept in vain.

gémir. *pleurer*

Shall we have languished so long in this prison ?

languir.

You will have emboldened them to attack you.

enhardir.

When they shall have deafened the audience—

assourdir.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I would supply all her wants if she were reasonable.

fournir à

With all thy skill, thou couldst not whiten a negro.

art, m.

He would, certainly fill the office well.

remplir.

We would weaken the effect of our predictions.

affaiblir

Your disgraceful conduct would reflect upon me.

rejaillir

How would you define such conduct ?

Commit

définir.

They would rebuild their house if they had money.

rebâtr

PREFERIT.

Without him I should have perished for hunger.

Sans

périr.

Wouldst thou have chosen this one in preference ?

choisir *celui-ci de*

The horse would have bounded over the wall.

bondir.

We would have blessed heaven for such a favor.

bénir.

Would you not have hated such a scoundrel ?

hater

They would not have blushed at any base action,

rougir de

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Do thou bless the hand that brings thee succour.
bénir

Let him suffer for his scandalous conduct.
porter

Let us equally divide all the prizes.
pôtir de

Do you banish all cares, and enjoy your fortune.
bannir

Let honest pleasures gladden the life of man.
jouir de

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I must not overbid you for that property.

Il ne faut pas que encherir sur

Provided thou dost ungloss this piece of cloth—

Pourvu que décatir drap, m.

Do you think that it will diminish your fortune ?
penser que amoindrir

So that the public effervescence abates.

De sorte que s'attédir

We must not impoverish the provinces.

Il ne faut pas que appauvrir

Although you may thin this piece of wood—
amincir

Provided the calves do not fall away this winter.
maigrir

IMPERFECT.

That I might widen the sleeves of this coat—
élargir

So that thou mightst thicken the ink—
épaissir

Although he enlarged his state by continued purchases—
arrondir terre, f. uchat, m.

Provided we should not deafen our neighbours—
étourdir

You should clear up all our doubts.

Il faudrait que éclaircir

In order that speeches should not incense the minds—
Afin que aigrir

PRETERIT.

Suppose I have chosen the best side of the question—
Supposez que choisir

Before thou hast finished thy work, I shall have done mine.
finir finir

Although the disease has weakened him much—
affaiblir finir

Before we have cleared that mystery—
éclaircir

Until you have drained the finances of the state—
Jusqu'à ce que tarir

Provided his children have not suffered for his follies—
pâtir de

PLUPERFECT.

Before I had performed my unpleasant task—
accomplice

Although thou hadst till then enjoyed good health—
jusqu'alors jouir de

Although it was probable that she had perished—
périr.

In case we should have demolished this house—
En cas que démolir

Until you had enlarged the circle of your acquaintances.
agrandir.

Without their having lamented over such a loss—
Sans que gémir.

Verbs having their Participle present in ant, instead of issant
(See the List, page 32.)

As these verbs do not otherwise differ from the preceding ones, the following exercises will be merely on such tenses and persons as are formed from the participle present.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

We all run after fortune and honours.
courir

You offer us a very good opportunity.
offrir

All men and animals are now asleep.

Young girls gather flowers in the meadows.

IMPERFECT.

I did contradict that false and scandalous report.

Didst thou feel the strength of the argument?

She offered to abandon her portion to her brother.

We were (setting off) when your letter arrived.

Did you not suffer from the intense heat?

They were (going out) and nothing detained them.

These assurances of friendship concealed a treachery.

At the time when Columbus was discovering America.

These boys where growing rude and impertinent.

The water was boiling, and I felt its warmth.

bouillir sentir

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Do you think that I will suffer your follies?

Before thou goest out of thy father's room—

He must sleep very soundly with such a noise.

Get the horses ready, that we may depart early.

I wish you would consent to the bargain.

Provided the ennemy flee, I am content to die.

Although the princes feel the insult.

I do not think that the water boils yet.

penser bouillir

Before they open the gates of the city.—
ouvrir

THIRD CONJUGATION in *OIR.*
(*Like Recev-oir.*)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I receive that favour from your worthy father.
recevoir

Thou perceivest the snares of the cruel enemy.
apercevoir

He conceives a new project every day.
concevoir

We owe you much gratitude and respect.
devoir

You (are worthy) much more than all the others.
valoir

They do not foresee future calamities.
prévoir

IMPERFECT.

I did collect all the taxes of the province.
percevoir

Thou didst not perceive the snake under the flowers.
apercevoir

She did not owe me any thanks.
devoir aucun

We did not conceive great hopes from him.
concevoir

You did deceive my expectation.
decevoir

They collected their rents very punctually.
percevoir

PRETERTIT DEFINITE.

I perceived you from my window.
apercevoir de

Thou receivedst a friendly counsel from us.
recevoir

He conceived a strong affection for your sister.
concevoir

We have to destroy these two fortresses.
devoir détruire

You did not provide for their subsistence.
pourvoir à

Such news must have distressed your old father.
devoir chagriner, (prét. inf.)

FUTURE.

I shall receive two hundred dollars a year.
recevoir par

Thou wilt not deceive our best hopes.
décevoir

I hope that he will not conceive such thoughts.
espérer que concevoir

We shall conceive no hatred against you.
concevoir

You will owe me a large sum of money.
devoir

The spies will discover the least sign.
découvrir moindre

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

I have received several wounds in this battle.
recevoir

Thou hast not provided for our subsistence.
pourvoir à

She has not foreseen the result of her conduct.
prévoir

We have entertained too high an opinion of her.
concevoir

You have not deceived me in my expectation.
décevoir

Have their opinions prevailed over yours?
prévaloir

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

When I had received my salary—
recevoir.

As soon as thou hadst perceived the fault—
apercevoir.

He had no sooner conceived this idea than—
plus tôt concevoir.

When it had rained an hour the storm abated.
pleuvoir

Scarcely had we seen the king, when we departed.
voir *s'apaiser.*

Did you pay your debts, when you had received your rents?
payer (prét. def.) *que partir.*

When your plans had prevailed over ours—
prévaloir.

PLUPERFECT.

I had received so many favors from him—
recevoir.

Hadst thou conceived a better opinion of me.
concevoir.

It had been raining for a whole week.
pluvoir pendant.

We had provided for the security of all.
pourvoir à

If you had owed your life to his assistance.
devoir.

The wise men had foreseen the catastrophe.
prévoir.

FUTURE PAST.

I will pay you when I have received my money.
payer *recevoir.*

Thou wilt never have seen such a fine picture.
voir.

He will set out when he has provided for (every thing).
partir *pourvoir à* *tout.*

When shall we have established our tranquility?
pourvoir à

Inform me when you shall have received a letter.
Avertir *recevoir.*

As soon as they shall have perceived the error.
apercevoir.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I should owe you more than my live.
devoir la.

Couldst thou conceive such obstinaey?
concevoir.

He at least would not deceive our hopes.
Lui décevoir.

Ought we not to go (to his house?)
devoir aller chez lui.

You could not supply his wants better.
pourvoir à.

No prayers would soften their hearts.
émouvoir.

PRETERIT.

I could not have foreseen this event.
prévoir.

Wouldst thou have received his homage?
recevoir.

The master would not have perceived any thing.
apercevoir rien.

Have we not conceived a false idea of him?
concevoir.

You (ought to have) warned your friend.
devoir avertir (pres, infin.)

His relations would have supplied his wants—
pourvoir à.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

O good prince, receive the homage of thy subjects.
recevoir.

Let him owe you his wife and his fortune.
devoir.

Let us conceive better hopes for the future.
concevoir l'avenir.

Do you foresee evils, and avoid them.
prévoir éviter.

Let them owed you their future happiness.
devoir.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Do you wish me to receive your letters in your absence ?
désirer que recevoir en.
So that you may conceive better what I explain—
Afin que concevoir expliquer.
Before he perceives the danger of his situation.
apercevoir péril.

Although we owe more money than we () have.
devoir n'en.
That you may not move the passions of men.
Pour que émouvoir.
Before they collect the revenue of the church.
percevoir.

IMPERFECT.

Although I easily understood his motives.
concevoir
Without thy receiving any letters from (any one)
Sans que recevoir personne.
Although she owed you all her happiness.
devoir
Before we perceived the eclipse, it was over.
apercevoir passé.
He (went off) without your noticing him.
partir apercevoir lui.
So that they might not deceive us (any) longer.
Afin que décevoir.

FOURTH CONJUGATION, in RE.

PRESENT.

I (wait for) my sister's return from the country.
attendre.
Thou (goest down) into the cellar, and takest wine.
descendre prendre.

absence ?

He sells his house to pay his debts.
vendre pour payer.

We spread the linen in the garden.
étendre.

We hear the voice of the God of our fathers.
entendre.

They (pour down) favours upon the people.
répandre.

IMPERFECT.

I did condescend to her just desires.
condescendre.

Thou didst lay a snare for the poor man.
tendre piège, m. à.

Did the sun melt the lead upon the roof ?
fondre.

This hen did lay some very fine eggs.
pondre.

We were paying our duties to the ladies.
rendre.

Did you not melt in tears, upon hearing his speech ?
fondre en en entendre.

These young men did not answer to our expectations.
gens répondre à.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I confounded the pride of the insolent.
confondre.

Didst thou shear thy flock and sell the wool ?
tondre vendre.

The wise author new-moulded his work.
refondre.

We corresponded to your sincere affection.
correspondre à.

You lost your time and your labour with her.
perdre peine.

A great number of fish did bite at the hook.
mordre à.

FUTURE.

- I will spill my blood for my dear country.
répandre.
- Thou shalt cleave some of these large trees.
fendre quelques-uns.
- The impartial judge will hear all the witnesses.
entendre.
- Shall we not condescend to such weakness?
condescendre.
- You shall (stretch out) your hands in vain.
tendre les.
- They will never pretend to be our masters.
prétendre.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

- I have defended the just rights of the people.
défendre.
- Hast thou not sold the land of thy fathers?
vendre.
- Has he returned the money which you lent him?
rendre
- We have long (waited for) you in vain.
attendre.
- You have destroyed all my arguments.
confondre
- They have (put off) the execution of their plans.
raisonnement, m.
suspendre.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

- When I had answered my agent's letter—
répondre à.
- When thou hadst (spread abroad) the fatal news.
répandre.
- The hen had no sooner laid an egg—
pondre.
- When we had shorn all the sheep—
tondre.
- Scarcely had you (hung up) the meat—
pendre.
- When the archers had unbent their bows—
détendre *arc, m.*

PLUPERFECT.

I had forbidden you to open this book.
défendre de ouvrir.

Thou hadst heard thy father's orders.
entendre.

If it had depended upon me alone—
dépendre de.

We had already lowered the best part of the roof.
descendre.

You had mistaken one thing for another.
confondre.

They had not lost all their property during the war.
perdre.

FUTURE PAST.

When I shall have wrung all the linen—
tordre.

Thou wilt have lost the best part of thy crop.
perdre.

As soon as he will have taken the bait—
mordre à hameçon.

When we shall have beaten the enemy.
battre.

When you shall have cleft this oak in twain—
pourfendre.

They will not have sold the whole yet.
vendre encore.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I would not take one hundred dollars (for it.)
prendre en

Thou couldst not understand his bad English.
comprendre.

Would he answer for his nephew's conduct?
répondre de.

We should melt in tears on hearing him preach.
fondre ententre prêcher.

You would lose all your credit and your influence.

perdre.

Should they not descend from the same ancestors—
descendre.

Though ;

Before th

PRETERIT.

I would not have (held out) my hand to such a man.
tendre.

Wouldst thou have answered a letter of that sort ?
répondre.

That stone would have broken his skull.
(lui) tendre le crâne.

We would not have waited (for you) any longer.
attendre vous plus.

Would you not have done him the same service ?
rendre.

The Russians would certainly have lost the battle.
Russe, m. perire.

Before I

For fear

De crain

Althoug

In case

En cas q

Why did

Fallait-i

Althoug

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Do thou defend thy country and thy children.
défendre.

Let God Almighty confound his enemies.
confondre.

Let us not expect any thing good from such a man.
attendre rien de.

Soldiers ! rush ye upon the barbarians.
fondre.

Let them sell all their goods on reasonable terms.
vendre.

Althoug

Withou

Sans q

Before

Althoug

Wheth

Que

Until t

Jusqu'

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT

Though I may render him a good office—
rendre.

Although thou mayst pretend to jest.
prétendre badiner.

Provided he sells none but good books—
vendre ne que.

Let us (get near,) so that we may hear better.
approcher entendre.

I (wer

Before

Altho

Though you may descend from an ancient family.—
descendre.

Before they distribute money among the people.
répandre.

IMPERFECT.

Before I answered his endless questions—
répondre à.

For fear thou shouldst lay a snare (for him.)

De crainte que ne tendre lui.

Although the noble vessel cut the foaming waves—
fendre écuman.

In case we might lose that good opportunity—

En cas que perdre.

Why did you spread your wicked maxims ?

Fallait-il que répandre.

Although they gave a good account of themselves—
rendre.

PRETERIT.

Although I have forbidden you to prattle—
défendre jaser.

Without th^e having heard a syllable (of it)—

Sans que entendre en.

Before the sinn has (given up) the ghost.

rendre âme f.

Although we did not (wait till) the end of his speech
attendre.

Whether you did answer him, or not—

Que répondre non.

Until they have hanged all the pirates—

Jusqu'à ce que pendre.

PAST TENSE.

I (went away, without having heard him) reply.

partir sans que, entendre.

Before thou hadst [pushed through] the crowd—

fendre presse, f.

Although he had very well defended my cause—

défendre.

Although we had sold our goods tolerably well—
vendre

I was waiting till you had slackened the rope.
attendre que délendre

Although they had split most of the best trees—
sendre la plupart de

VERBS in *INDRE*, OF THE SAME CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I fear to disturb the rest of my old father.
craindre de repos, m.

Thou obligest thy servants to be clean and civil.
astreindre à

The dog, at last, overtakes the tired hare.
atteindre.

We [fetch out] our best clothes to go to church.
aveindre pour

You constrain your masters to be severe.
contraindre à

The tyrants extinguish their rage in blood.
éteindre

IMPERFECT.

I did enjoin them to follow my steps.
enjoindre leur de.

Thou didst feign to be sick and poor.
feindre.

She did join her prayers to mine.
joindre.

Was he not breaking the laws of society ?
enfreindre

We did pity his miserable fate.
plaindre

You did represent your condition to the King.
dépeindre.

Did they not dye this cloth in red ?
teindre en.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

- I encircled with flowers the conqueror's head.
ceindre de.
- Thou didst not attain the end of thy ambition.
atteindre but, m.
- Did he not oblige me to carry that letter?
contraindre.
- We compelled them to do their duty.
astreindre.
- Did you enjoin him to scale the rempart?
enjoindre lui.
- They put out all the fires but one.
éteindre excepté.

FUTURE.

- Shall I (take out) all these old books?
areindre.
- Thou shall pretend some important business.
feindre.
- Will he rejoin the rest of the army?
rejoindre.
- We shall restrain your curiosity.
restreindre.
- Will you not pity my manifold misfortunes?
plaindre.
- My letters will describe to you my sad condition.
dépeindre.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

- I have pretended to be deaf and dumb.
feindre.
- Thou hast surrounded thy park with a hedge.
ceindre.
- My master has ordered me to call you.
enjoindre appeler.
- We have re-painted the whole house.
repeindre.
- Did you not fear the voice of your conscience?
craindre.
- They have dyed the same-cloth (again.)
reteindre.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

When I had reached the first rank in my class—
atteindre.
When thou hadst compelled the thieves to run—
contraindre.
After the Bishop had anointed the King's head,
oindre.
Scarcely had we described our dreadful shipwreck—
dépeindre.
When you had extinguished all the lights—
éteindre.
When they had overtaken the rest of the enemy—
rejoindre.

PLUPERFECT.

As though I have violated all the laws of society—
Comme si enfreindre.
Thou hadst already attained thy detestable end.
atteindre
Man has separated those whom God had joined.
désunir
Had we not enjoined them not to make a noise?
conjoindre
Because you have not even painted a new house—
enjoindre faire de peindre.
They had not even pretended to be sorry (for it.)
feindre de en.

FUTURE PAST.

When I shall have attained my majority—
atteindre.
Shall he have violated in vain the laws of society?
enfreindre.
When we have described the situation of both armies—
dépeindre.
You will have compelled us to use severity.
contraindre employer.
As soon as they have rejoined the army—
rejoindre.

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CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I would not fear to hold such language to him.
craindre.

Shouldst thou even not attain thy end—

Quand même atteindre but, m.

A bold soldier would put on the crown of kings.
ceindre diadème, m.

Could we not describe more clearly all our wants ?
dépeindre.

Would you pity the fate of a base traitor ?
plaindre.

They would never infringe the orders of the prince.
enfreindre.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Oblige thy servants to be civil and clean.
astreindre.

Let him dye all these cloths in purple.
teindre.

Let us combine the useful with the agreeable.
joindre.

Do ye never break the laws of God or of man.
enfreindre.

Let the wicked fear the vengeance of God.
craindre.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Provided I reach the desired end—
atteindre.

Although thou fearest no reproach from her—
ne craindre aucun.

That he may sooner join his company—
ainsi que joindre.

She wishes us not to pity her sad condition.
désirer que plaindre.

Unless you pretend to be mad and furious—
feindre.

Before the workmen paint this gallery—
peindre.

IMPERFECT.

That I might persuade him to be punctual—
astreindre.

Unless thou shouldst extinguish all the lights—
éteindre.

In order that he might reach the summit—
Afin que atteindre.

Provided we did not break the regulations—
enfreindre.

They spoke before you commanded silence.
parler enjoindre.

For fear they should restrain his power—
De crainte que restreindre.

VERBS IN *UIRE*, OF THE SAME CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I conduct all my father's business.
conduire.

Thou buildest a magnificent house,
construire.

He destroys all his adversary's objections.
détruire.

We do not introduce new fashions.
introduire.

You enjure your family by your bad conduct.
nuire à

They translate Latin into French,
traduire. en.

IMPERFECT.

I was taking your mother home (again),
reconduire chez elle.

Thou didst not deduce all thy reasons.

déduire.

Was she not baking bread for the family ?

cuire.

We were plastering the ceiling of the church.

enduire.

You always repeated the same arguments.

reproduire.

They did not well manage their affairs.

conduire.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I deducted twenty dollars from his account.

déduire.

Thou didst drive thy horses with imprudence,

conduire.

She dismissed all her suitors with politeness.

éconduire.

We translated six pages before breakfast.

traduire.

You won us all by your amiable disposition.

séduire.

They destroy none of my arguments.

ne détruire.

FUTURE.

I will expose my motives when it is time.

déduire.

(*future.*)

Thou shalt conduct the enterprise in my name.

conduire

en

She will not entrap me with all her arts.

séduire

artifice, m.

We will produce our titles to the inheritance.

produire.

You shall not cook this meat to-day.

cuire.

They will inform us of the success of the affair.

instruire.

Compound Tenses of the Indicative.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

Have I conduct the affair well ?
conduire.

Thou has not cooked the meat well.
cuire.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

When the sun had shone upon our fields.
luire.

Scarcely had they destroyed the outer works.
détruire.

PLUPERFECT.

Had you introduced new regulations ?
introduire.

He had bribed all the best witnesses.
séduire.

FUTURE PAST.

When I shall have translate this work.
traduire.

This will not have hurt your interests.
nuire à.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I would not hurt my neighbor's reputation.
nuire à

Thou couldst not build such a house,
construire.

That man would discard his own father.
éconduire.

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- If we had fire, we would cook our viuetals.
cuire.
- You could not persuade her by the fairest speeches.
séduire.
- Your reasons would destroy one another.
se détruire.
- The same arguments would reduce him to silence.
réduire.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Do thou not lead us into temptation.
induire.
- Let my servant drive your carriage home.
conduire chez vous.
- Let us instruct our children, and hurt no one.
instruire nuir à.
- Do ye produce your titles to this property
proluire.
- Let not my interests induce them to do it.
induire le.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—

PRESENT.

- My father desires that I should behave properly.
désirer se conduire bien.
- Provided thou deduced thy reasons.
Pourvu que déduire.
- That the sun may shine for all men.
Afin que luire
- Whether we injure your reputation or not.
Soit que huire à.
- Although we conduct our business honestly.
Quelque conduire
- I demand that you should introduce me to court.
Demander introduire.
- Before the trees bear any fruit.
Avant que produire.

IMPERFECT.

- I had to summon him before the court.
Il fallut que traduise.

In order that thou mightst destroy his prejudices.

Afin que détruire.

He ought to produce all his papers.

Il faudrait que produire.

He wished that we should take (him) back.

vouloir reconduire.

We wish you would reduce your claims.

vouloir (cond.) réduire prétention.

Before his arts seduced her innocent heart.

Avant que séduire.

Compound Tenses.

CONDITIONAL PAST.

This book would have led us into error.

induire

I would have taken the children to the theatre.

conduire.

SUBJUNCTIVE PAST.

Before he has deducted the costs.

déduire.

Do you believe that they did build this house?

croire

construire.

SUBJUNCTIVE PLUPERFECT.

Although this author had produced but one work.

Quoique produire.

Before we had plastered all the walls.

Avant que enduire.

REFLECTED VERBS OF ALL CONJUGATIONS.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I walk every morning before breakfast.

se promener,

Dost thou not perceive that he is mistaken.
s'apercevoir *se tromper*
At the least reproach she faints away.
s'évanouir.

See how majestically the sun advances.
Voir *s'avancer.*

We are but too often mistaken in our views.
(ne que) *se méprendre.*

Do you like the country? I do not like it.
se plaire à *y.*

Good boys repent of their faults and mend themselves.
se repentir de *se corriger.*

They always yield to good advice.
se rendre.

IMPERFECT.

I expected better results from his management.
se promettre.

Didst thou not anticipate what he said?
s'attendre à *dire.*

She complained very much of her daughter's conduct.
se plaindre.

He did not pity the poor man's situation.
s'apitoyer sur.

Xerxes flattered himself that (he could conquer) Greece.
se flatter *de* *conquérir.*

We were not amused with his buffooneries.
s'amuser de.

Did you not imagine that I would submit to it.
s'imaginer *se soumettre* *y (cond.)*

The Lacedemonians boasted of their past glory.
se vanter.

They did not thereby bind themselves to do it.
s'astreindre *à* *le.*

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I was not frightened by his threatening attitude.
s'effrayer de.

Did I not endeavour to soothe his affliction?
s'efforcer *calmer*

Thou didst not perceive that it was growing late.
s'apercevoir *il* *se faire.*

The jay decked himself with the peacock's feathers.

se parer de.

He took a great liking for dogs and horses.

Se prendre de passion, f.

We covered ourselves with glory on that day.

se couvrir.

You hastened to assist him and he (got angry.)

s'empresser secourir

se fâcher.

Did you not surrender upon these terms ?

se rendre à.

We rushed on, but the thieves (made their escape.)

se précipiter

s'évader.

FUTURE.

I will never complain of your conduct.

se plaindre.

Thou wilt soon get tired of these amusements.

se fatiguer.

Wilt thou pay attention to the duties of thy place ?

s'appliquer.

He will not go away before he has paid you.

s'en aller que payer (subj.).

We will not confine ourselves to vain threats.

s'en tenir à

Shall we not be offended at such insulting words ?

s'offenser de.

You will not easily get out of that scrape.

se tirer de mauvais pas.

They will not degrade themselves to such a point.

s'avilir.

The children will soon fall asleep.

s'endormir.

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

I have enquired into the truth of this rumour.

s'enquérir.

Did I not express myself distinctly enough ?

s'exprimer.

- Thou hast contradicted thyself more than once.
se contredire.
- The one was drowned, and the other escaped.
se noyer *se sauver.*
- That field was sold to the highest bidder.
se vendre.
- Did we not settle here before you came?
s'établir *venir.* (*imp. subj.*)
- You have amused yourselves at our expense.
se divertir.
- You did not procure the necessary titles.
se pourvoir de
- These things took place before I retired.
se passer *se retirer.* (*subj.*)

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

- When I had abstained from drinking wine.
s'abstenir *boire* (*pr. inf.*)
- No sooner had I cried out than he ran away;
s'écrier *s'enfuir.*
- When he had been intoxicated once or twice.
s'enivrer.
- After thou hadst fought with thy enemy
se battre.
- As soon as we had complained, he was silent.
se plaindre *se taire*
- After we had well amused ourselves, we retired.
se réjouir *se retirer.*
- When you were gone, we disputed and fought.
s'en aller *se quereller* *se battre.*
- When they had saluted and embraced one another.
se saluer *s'embrasser.*
- After the soldiers had dispersed, every one rejoiced.
se disperser *se réjouir.*

PLUPERFECT.

- I had not remembered the appointed hour.
se souvenir *de fixer.*
- Had I not suspected that it would be so.
se douter *se passer.*

He said that thou hadst contradicted thyself.
dire *se contredire.*

The magistrate was not content with reprimanding him.
s'en tenir à (*pres.inf.*)

Had we engaged not to warn one another?
s'engager *s'avertir.*

We had imagined that the weather would clear up.
s'imaginer *s'éclaircir.*

You had not impoverished yourself in that office.
s'appauvrir.

Had you expected such news from your son?
s'attendre à.

The last rays of hope had vanished.
s'évanouir.

FUTURE PAST.

When I shall have become firm in that position.
s'affermir.

Thou wilt no sooner have approached the place.
s'approcher de.

She will not have recollected your name.
s'appeler

Their rage will have been extinguished in blood.
s'éteindre.

Scarcely shall we have retired when.....
s'éloigner.

When you shall have defended yourself bravely.
se défendre.

You shall see that they will have fallen asleep.
voir *s'endormir.*

When all the boys shall have behaved to my satisfaction.
se conduire.

Will they not have punished themselves?
se punir.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I would certainly take offence at such words.
s'offenser de.

Wouldst thou not (come to terms) with me.
s'entendre.

- The knave would hang hi self through despair.
s' pendre.
- He would not be afraid of the king's presence.
s'effrayer de.
- We would show ourselves worthy of your esteem.
se montrer.
- Would you settle and fix yourselves in a wild country.
s'établir se fixer.
- Would you aggrandize yourselves at the expense of your
neighbors?
s'agrandir.
- They would wander and (lose their way) woods.
s'égarter se perdre.
- If the sun did appear, the pretty flowers would bloom.
se montrer (imp. ind.) s'épanouir.

PRETERIT.

- I would have amused myself in angling.
s'amuser à (pres. inf.)
- Wouldst not thou have yielded to her prayers?
se rendre.
- My horse would have fallen, but he leaped and took to
swimming.
s'abattre s'élancer se mettre à nager
- My father would not have intervened in that business.
s'entremettre de
- She would have been delighted at my accident.
se réjouir de.
- We would have ventured to attack the tiger.
s'enhardir à.
- Were you not mistaken in your calculations?
se tromper.
- They would never have discovered the trick.
s'apercevoir de
- Would they not have impoverished themselves?
s'appauvrir.

IMPERATIVE.

- Repent of thy past conduct and amend thyself.
Se repentir de se corriger.



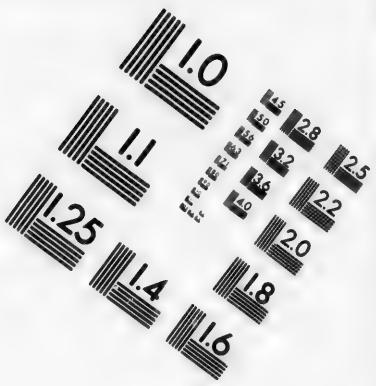
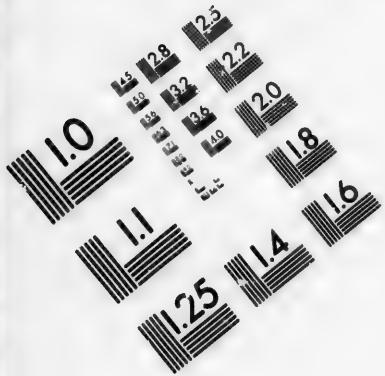
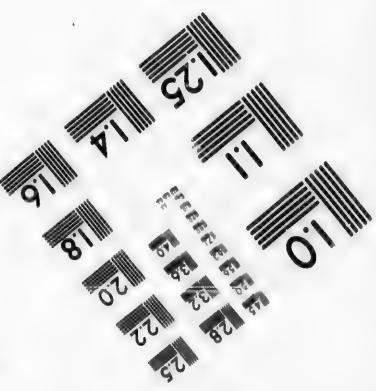
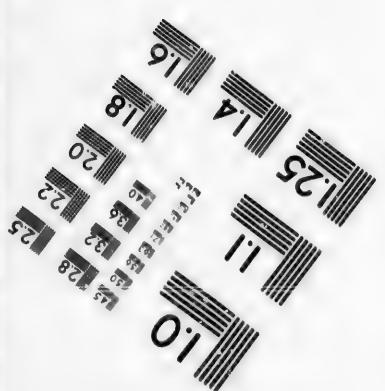
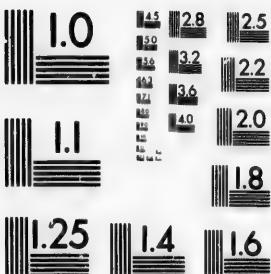


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Inquire into the state of affairs, and act accordingly.

S'informer de *se diriger.*

Let him not mistake our intentions.

se méprendre sur.

Let her make haste and let her set to work.

se hâter *se mettre.*

Let us defend ourselves to the last extremity.

se défendre *jusqu'à.*

Let us not imagine that he will ever repent.

s'imaginer. *se repentir.* (subj.)

Do ye bear in mind the glory of your ancestors.

se souvenir de.

Do you go away, and never show yourself here again.

s'en aller *se montrer.*

Let them go, and let them perceive their errors.

s'en aller *s'apercevoir de.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

That I may get used to these habits and customs.

s'accoutumer

The better (to) harden thyself against danger.

afin que *s'endurcir.*

(If) she (grows) but a little weaker.

pour peu que *s'affaiblir encore plus.*

For fear he should grow proud of success.

s'enorgueillir.

Provided he free himself from this odious yoke.

Pourvu que *s'affranchir de.*

Until we recover from our former defeats.

se relever de.

Whether you discover the fraud or not,

que *s'apercevoir*

In order that you should not be moved at this sight.

Afin que *s'émuvoir.*

Do you think they will expose themselves to such reproach.

penser (que) *s'exposer.*

IMPERFECT.

Should you wish me to become angry with him.

vouloir (con.) *se fâcher.*

Although thou didst not remember all the particulars.

se ressouvenir de.

I hid myself before the light went out.

se cacher s'éteindre.

I wished that he should humble himself.

vouloir s'humilier.

He ought not to absent himself.

faire (cond.) que s'absenter.

We showed ourselves before she retired.

se présenter (pret. dis.) se retirer.

It was granted, provided that we should not defend ourselves.

accorder se défendre.

All (went on) very well before you meddled with it.

aller s'en mêler.

Before the shades spread over the mountains.

s'étendre.

PRÉTERIT.

Although I took so much trouble for him.

se donner.

Without thy having perceived the least thing.

s'apercevoir de.

Do you wait till he has belied himself?

attendre que se démentir.

Do you think that this rumour has spread so far?

penser s'étendre.

Though we explained as clearly as possible.

s'expliquer aussi que.

You must have introduced yourself very boldly.

Il faut que s'introduire,

I do not think that you expected such news.

penser s'attendre à.

Although they abstained from all lawful pleasures.

s'abstenir licite.

Provided they did not fall asleep at church.

s'endormir.

PLUPERFECT.

Before I had informed myself of this affair.

s'instruire.

Although I had not inquired after your health.
s'informer de,

Until she was reconciled with her father.
se réconcilier.

He went out without having shaved himself.
sortir sans que se raser.

Before we had got rid of the difficulty.
se débarrasser de.

Although we had rested ourselves several times.
Bien que se reposer.

Before you had reduced yourselves to slavery.
se réduire.

I do not imagine that you would have submitted to it.
s'imaginer se soumettre y.

I did not know that they had revolted against him.
savoir se révolter.

VERBS NEUTER, CONJUGATED WITH ÊTRE.

As Verbs Neuter do not, in their simple tenses, differ from those already conjugated, the following exercises will be on the compound tenses only.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

I did arrive this morning before breakfast.
arriver.

Where didst thou land, after thy shipwreck ?
aborder.

As soon as he entered, he ran up to me.
entrer accourir.

Do you ask me whether she has come in ?
demande entrer?

We did not succeed in appeasing him.
parvenir à appaiser.

It is your fault if you did fall.
tomber.

My sisters have not yet returned from the country.
revenir de.

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My father and mother are gone to the theatre
aller.

The two brothers were born on the same day.
naitre.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

Scarcely was I gone, when the storm began.
*partir que éclater.**

Thou hadst no sooner agreed to the terms.
convenir de

As soon as he was dead, they embalmed his body
*mourir embaumer.**

When the child was born the priests entered.
*naitre entrer.**

We were no sooner arrived in the assembly.
arriver.

After you were gone out, we began to talk.
sortir commencer à.*

PLUPERFECT.

I had come to see your uncle, but he had gone out.
venir sortir.

Hadst thou not gone into the country ?
aller,

The little chicken was not yet totally hatched.
éclore.

We had not recovered from our surprise.
revenir.

Had you not interfered in this business ?
intervenir dans.

They had all died of the yellow fever.
mourir.

The two sisters had [been brought to bed] the same day.
accoucher.

FUTURE PAST.

Shut all the doors as soon as I am gone.
partir.

* This Verb is to be put in the *preterit definite*.

You shall have my fortune when I am dead.

When you shall have returned, we shall speak of it.
mourir.

Shall he have grown rich, only to become proud?
revenir.

Scarcely shall we have stayed one day at his house
ne...que.

You will no sooner be gone than he will arrive.
rester *chez lui.*
sortir.

Christen the children as soon as they are born.
Baptiser *naitre,*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRETERIT.

I would not have gone out, had I known this.

Wouldst thou have come with us to the lake?
sortir *si* *savoir* *le.*
Without you, the child would not have died, and we

should not have fallen into such misery.
mourir.

Would you have entered into the conspiracy?
tomber.

They would certainly not have passed this way.
entrer.
passer par ici.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRETERIT.

Although I did not arrive at my end.

Unless thou didst not set out in time.
parvenir à *but*

Provided your father be back here to-morrow.
partir à,
Pourvu que *revenir.*

Is it certain that he has lost all his privileges?
déchoir de.

Do you think that we agreed to such terms?

convenir de.

How is it that you fell from your horse?

se faire tomber.

I do not believe that they were born in this country.

naître.

Provided they did not fall into the enemy's hands.

tomber entre.

PLUPERFECT.

Although I had never entered into his views,

entrer,

Before thou wert born, I was gone to join the army

naître aller rejoindre.

In case he should have returned before you.

En cas que revenir

Until we had succeeded in appeasing him.

parvenir à (pres. inf.)

Two days had passed without your having returned

passer sans que revenir.

Although they had even come down to prayers.

descendre.

They gathered the flowers before they were blown.

éclorer.

IRREGULAR VERBS of all Four Conjugations.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I go into the country, and thou goest home.

aller.

Thou sendest thy servant to market.

envoyer.

If I acquire riches, I will use them honestly.

acquérir emp'oyer.

I hate that woman, and she knows it well.

hâir savoir.

I do not acknowledge what you say.

convenir de dire.

This boy acquires knowledge every day
acquérir.

As soon as the judge goes out, I sit down.
sortir s'asseoir.

I die of weariness in this place, and cannot leave it.
mourir de sortir pouvoir sortir en.

We drink water whilst you drink wine.
boire.

We do not know why they wish to depart.
savoir vouloir.

If you do not know your lesson, I detain you.
savoir retenir.

Whenever the boys come, they make a great noise.
venir faire.

It is better to be virtuous than rich.
valoir mieux.

I wish to learn my lessons, but they are too difficult.
vouloir être,

Nothing moves on earth without the will of God.
sc mouvoir.

You contradict what you say, a moment after.
contredire dire.

You continually (tell) the same thing(over again.)
redire.

These poor children do all they can.
faire pouvoir.

They now hold quite a different language.
tenir.

When thou sittest down, thou movest the table.
s'asseoir mouvoir.

They know nothing, and grow very impudent.
savoir devenir.

When the water boils, the lobsters die.
bouillir, mourir.

The flowers which I gather have a fine smell.
cueillir avoir.

Do you never (speak ill) of your neighbors ?
médire.

Our soldiers acquire much fame in this war.
acquérir.

IMPERFECT.

I had a sincere affection for that young man.

avoir.

Didst thou not know that he was blind.

savoir être.

Thou saidst that thou didst fear nothing.

dire craind're.

She was painting when I entered.

peindre entrer, (prét. déf.)

We had nothing to do, and you knew it.

avoir à faire savoir.

I knew that he was violating no law.

savoir enfreindre.

We founded our opinion upon an old decree.

appuyer.

You laughed whilst we were reading.

rire lire.

We thought that you were sending him to Paris.

croire envoyer.

It is likely that she did not know your reasons.

savoir.

Why did you run away ? were you frightened ?

s'enfuir avoir peur.

I did not know that you were writing.

savoir écrire.

We had some good reasons not to beleive it.

avoir pour croire.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

I acquired little fame, and still less riches.

acquérir.

I kept (my) world (with him) and I supported him.

tenir lui soutenir.

As soon as she came, I wrote my letter.

venir écrire.

Thou didst not see him as long as he lived.

voir tant que vivre.

I went (to his house,) but I could not see him

aller chez lui. pouvoir voir.

He did not deny the fact, but (kept silent.)

disconvenir de se taire.

Did we not provide for all his necessities ?.

pouvoir à

You told me so, but I did not think it possible.

dire

croire.

I was present when that child was born.

naitre.

I had some trouble at first, but at last I took him.

avoir

prendre.

This general conquered many provinces.

conquérir.

I was so tired, that I sat down on the gound.

s'asseoir.

The ladies themselves sewed all the standards.

coudre.

They wanted to escape, but they could not.

vouloir.

(le) pouvoir.

They were thirsty and drank all the water.

brever.

We resolved to listen, and we kept quiet.

résoudre

se tenir.

You were born during the French revolution.

naitre.

At his request the judge put off the execution.

surseoir.

I assure you that we saw nothing of it.

voir.

FUTURE AND CONDITIONAL.

I will go (and) see your uncle as soon as he comes.

aller

venir.

Thou shalt (send for) me, and I will come.

envoyer chercher.

venir.

When wilt thou gather flowers for my sisters ?

cueillir.

You shall have her fortune when she dies.

avoir

mourir.

Will it be necessary to call you several times ?

fauloir. *appeler.*

This young man will never (be worth) much.

valoir.

You shall see what I will do when he comes.

voir

faire

venir.

- The rain will detain the courier several days.
retenir.
- He will never be able to do this task.
pouvoir faire.
- Would it not be better not to say any thing ?
valoir mieux dire rien.
- This fine house will fall to (his) lot.
échoir en (lui) partage.
- If he had more sense, he might become rich.
devenir.
- Even if I could, I would not do it.
Quand même pouvoir faire.
- We would sit down, if we had chairs.
s'asseoir.
- I will not always run after you ; it would be madness.
courir être folie.
- When I am a rich man, I will remember you.
être se souvenir de.
- They made a wager who could run fastest.
faire à qui courir.
- This green coat will never suit you.
seoir.
- It would not become me to entreat her.
seoir supplier.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- (See in the Grammar, observations upon the verbs *aller et s'en aler*,
Send thy brother to me as soon as possible.
Envoyer.
- Go (and)* tell thy master that thou knowest thy lesson.
Aller savoir.
- Let him know that I will never (see) him again.
savoir revoir.
- Be thou a good child, and we will love thee.
Etre aimer.
- Go (and)* carry some of it to this poor old man.
Aller porter (infin.) en.
- Know ye that I am the Lord your God.
Savoir.
- Let them not know what your design is.
savoir quel

* And is not expressed in French.

- Go (and)* accompany thy sister thither.
Aller *accompagner.*
Have thou the goodness to speak to him.
Avoir.
Let him go to that assembly, if he chooses.
 aller *vouloir.*
Let the tyrant die by the hand of a slave.
 mourir.
Let us know (how)† to moderate ourselves in victory.
 savoir. *se modérer.*
Have ye the courage to meet the enemy.
Avoir *de aller au devant de.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

- Must I go (and)* expose myself to death.
Falloir que aller *s'exposer*
I wish you to acquire some knowledge of the world.
vouloir *acquérir.*
Let us prepare ourselves before she comes.
 se préparer *venir.*
Provided he does not wish to come with us.
 vouloir
You certainly do not wish your friend to die.
 vouloir *mourir.*
I fear lest some business should retain him.
Craindre que *ne retenir.*
Do you wish that we should go (and) speak to him ?
 vouloir *aller.*
Evil must not prevail over good.
 falloir que prévaloir.
Supposing that it is not worth the trouble.
En supposant *valoir.*
Although it does not suit us to buy this land.
 convenir.
What do they wish us to do in this case ?
 vouloir faire.
Although he cannot easily deceive me.
 pouvoir.

* And is not expressed in French.

† How is not expressed in French.

He wants me to move this large stone.

vouloir que mouvoir.

The king commands you to make peace.

ordonner que faire

So that I receive what they owe me.

recevoir devoir.

Although he is (indebted to) me (for) his safety.

devoir.

It is too much, that I should beleive it.

fort pour que croire.

Although they do not wish to loose any money.

vouloir

IMPERFECT.

It would be well for me to depart.

convenir (cond.) que s'en aller.

Whatev'er I did, I could not please her.

Quoique faire pouvoir plaisir.

I wish thou wouldest go (and) tell him to come.

vouloir (cond.) que aller dire venir.

Lest the little bird could fly away.

pouvoir s'envoler.

What would you (have) him do ? that he should die ?

vouloir (imp ind.) faire mourir.

I did it on purpose, so that he should fear me.

faire craindre.

He received no letters, though we wrote regularly.

recevoir écrire.

Unless we should conquer all our enemies.

vaincre.

We wish you would provide for our safety.

vouloir (cond.) pourvoir à.

Although my children were not yet ten years (old.)

avoir.

For fear they should not live long enough.

vivre.

I should be surprised if we (were to acquire) riches.

que acquérir.

Although it was cold and it rained.

faire pleuvoir.

They ought to come and drink of my wine.

falloir que venir et que boire.

Unless we should detain the messenger,
retenir.

Compound Tenses.

If I have acquired some fame, it is because I have run many dangers, and suffered many hardships.
acquérir *courir*
souffrir.

Didst thou come to my assistance, and didst thou ever offer to protect me ? but thy neighbour has sheltered and clothed me.
venir *offrir*
vêtir.

(We were very near) falling into the river.
faillir (*prés. inf.*)

He had to be carried home, where he died.
faillir le porter *mourir.*

When they had sat down, and after receiving the oaths of all persons present.
s'asseoir *recevoir.*

Scarcely had he read the paper which I had given to him when he burst into tears.
lire *remettre*
fondre.

When we had attained our end, we retired.
atteindre *se retirer.*

We had no sooner conquered and defeated the ennemy.
vaincre *défaire.*

As soon as he had resigned his situation.
se démettre de.

I have never drank any liquor before, and I had resolved never to drink any.
boire de *résoudre.*

Had not the judge acquitted him of that crime?
absoudre.

It was said that we had beaten the ennemy.
On dire *battre.*

It had rained so much that we could not pass.
pleuvoir *pouvoir.*

- If you had wished it, you might have seen me.
vouloir pouvoir voir.
- If she had believed what I had told her...
croire dire.
- Had we known that you had taken the town...
savoir prendre.
- It is true that you had not convinced her.
convaincre.
- (I had been silent) all the time and he had laughed.
se taire rire.
- When she saw that she had been mistaken.
voir se méprendre.
- He asked me whether you had ground all the corn.
demander moudre.
- They had not yet collected all their rents.
percevoir.
- I thought they had acquitted all the prisoners.
croire absoudre.
- The woman had unsewed all the best carpets.
découdre.
- I will depart as soon as I have received my money.
recevoir, (fut. p.)
- When thou hast read and written, thou shalt breakfast.
lire écrire déjeuner.
- He will have discovered the plot, (and will have kept silence.)
découvrir se taire.
- She will not have been able to persuade her mother.
pouvoir.
- Shall we have suffered so many hardships, and shall our
soldiers have died for so bad a cause ?
souffrir mourir.
- You will no sooner have acquitted him, than...
absoudre.
- When you shall have dyed these clothes red.
teindre.
- After she has sewed five yards, she may go.
coudre pouvoir s'en aller.
- I shall not have suffered such evils in vain.
souffrir.
- I would not have come so far, had it not been for you.
venir si ce.
- I should have wished to oblige your cousin.
vouloir.

Couldst thou not have assisted this poor man ?

Pouvoir aider.

It would have been necessary, to dissolve the army.

falloir licencier.

Even if it had rained all day, you should have gone to

Quand même pleuvoir devoir aller

school and have learned your lesson.

apprendre.

Your father would not have survived such infamy.

survivre à.

Your sister would perhaps not have died so soon.

mourir.

Would you ever have believed such an absurdity ?

croire.

But for this storm, we should have beaten the enemy.

battre.

Is it possible that you (have been near) dying ?

faillir faillir.

Do not begin before I have sat down.

s'asseoir.

Although thou art impelled by no base motive.

mouvoir.

I can say nothing before I have seen my friend.

voir.

He was a hero, although he lived but twenty years.

vivre.

Do you imagine that you have convinced us ?

s'imaginer convaincre.

He is afraid that (we have made some mistake.)

croindre se méprendre.

Although we did not agree upon those terms.

convenir de.

I do not suppose that you ever drank of this wine.

penser boire.

They are gone without our knowing any thing of it.

sans que savoir (prét. subj. en.

The fire broke out before I had discovered it.

éclater découvrir.

The judge came without my having summoned him.

sans que (en) requérir.

Although I had taken all possible precautions.

prendre.

Before the man has discovered the imposition.

s'apercevoir.

We were waiting till the judge had closed the sessions.
attendre *clore.*
Although she had kept silent all the while.
se taire.
He condemned us without our having committed the crime.
commettre.
You did not wait till we had read the letters.
lire.
The rain came on, before they had ground all the corn.
survenir *moudre.*
Although these scholars had not known their lessons.
savoir.

EXERCISES.

UPON VERBS IMPERSONAL.

Verbs are called *impersonal* or *unipersonal* that are conjugated or employed in the *third* person singular only, such as *il pleut*, *il faut*, &c.; but let it be observed that in French some verbs *personal* are often used impersonally, such as : *il arrive*, *il revient*, *il tombe*; while on the other hand a verb naturally *impersonal* may occasionally be employed in a personal form as in this phrase : *Les faveurs p/euvent sur cet homme.*

It has rained for the (the last) twenty days.
pleuvoir (prét.) *depuis.*
There are men whom we must not offend.
y avoir *falloir.*

You should not have gone away so soon.

falloir *s'en aller**

We ought not to go out when it snows and freezes.

falloir *neiger* *geler*.

It does not become every one to be proud.

convenir à.

Will it suit you to pay me what you owe me?

convenir.

We long to see the ennemy and to attack them.

Nous tarder.

Several candidates will certainly present themselves.

se présenter (impers.)

I care very little whether I am elected or not.

Importer *que* *élire*.*

Many things are said on your account.

se dire.

We do not choose to have any business with him.

plaire faire.*

Nothing bad has befallen your friend.

arriver.

I will never venture to speak to her again.

arriver.

We went out whilst (the rain was pouring down.)

*sortir**

pleuvoir à verse.

Many things are done, which are never known.

se faire.

You have no right to interfere in this business.

appartenir

*se mêler** *de.*

It becomes you indeed to speak to me thus!

convenir bien.

(For the last) ten years I have not seen my brother.

y avoir

*voir**

A grand ball is to be given next week.

devoir se donner.*

We should have informed him of what was said.

falloir

se dire.

You did not choose to render me this service.

p'aire.

This (is not the question) now; it is too warm.

s'agir de faire.

* N. B.—All verbs, except those marked with an asterisk (*) are to be employed *impersonally*.

I am very anxious that she should marry him.

*importer épouser**.

Fifty bottles of wine were drank at the last dinner, and not
se boire.

less than two oxen were eaten.

se manger.

Several weeks will elapse before his return.

se passer.

Many things have taken place during your absence.

se passer.

Every day some new crime is committed in this city.

se commettre.

It will be the same with her as with her sister.

en être de

The like has never been seen.

se voir.

No snow fell this year, but it was very cold.

tomber faire.

Do you not long to be out of this place ?

tarder.

I often chance to meet this troublesome man.

m'arriver.

I shall never again risk to ask him a question.

m'arriver.

We wants some paper, pens and ink.

falloir.

If any unexpected difficulty should occur.

se présenter.

A great deal of business was done last week.

se faire.

People say that stones fell during the storm.

On tomber.

May be he will come; we must hope so.

se pouvoir que falloir le.

It would suit me better not to pay that sum.

convenir.

If I ever lend him any money again.

arriver de prêter.*

Nothing new has happened during his illness.

se passer.

He is loath to meddle with his affairs.

répugner se mêler de.

It did rain and snow for forty days and nights.
pleuvoir neiger.

How much money would your friend want?
falloir.

They had to amputate his arm and leg.
falloir lui le.

Nothing reprehensible was said in the room.
ie dire.

It would have been more convenient for me to stay.
convenir.

What is the matter? What is wanted?
s'agir de falloir.

END OF THE EXERCISES UPON FRENCH VERBS.

